The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,832—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1896.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

CHUBB'S SIX LEVERS DETECTOR LOCKS FOR BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.

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BOMBAY AGENT :
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.M. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	28th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	26th ,,
			1897
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	2nd Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	30th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th ,,
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th ,,
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	27th ,,
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th ,,
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th ,,
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	27th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th ,,
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	24th ,,
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	1st May

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISII transhipping at Port Said.

The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon Before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,

Bombay, 12th October, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	21st Nov., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 21, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st October 1896.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. ,,
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SAGHALIEN	X	4,049	19th Nov.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 18th November, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth refully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., book e on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st Oct., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 31st Oct., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 5th Nov., at calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, about 5th Nov., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 11th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 7th Nov..

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 21st Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th October, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE .... 12th Nov. 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 17, 1896.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
S. S. MATIANA	5,264	30th October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1896.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	6th November

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 19th October, 1896.

THE Temperley Line Chartered S. S. "KT. COMMANDER" has arrived from LIVERPOOL and NEWPORT and DISCHARGES in the Victoria Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our Countersignature and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damages must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th October, 1896.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

TRADE MARK.

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS IN

CHINA AND GLASSWARE AND

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.

TABLE AND BED LINEN, CUTLERY AND HARDWARE, BEDSTEADS,

TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS IN NEW PATTERNS.

New Goods for the Coming Season now being imported.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS IN ORDER OF DEMAND.

THE LIST appended gives a fair idea of the public taste of the moment. It shows a variety and also continued appreciation of the leading works of fiction. The order of the titles is of no significance :—

	Rs.	a.
Marie Corelli's The Murder of Delicia	2	0
Mrs. Humphry Ward's Sir George Tressady	2	0
The Baba Loq. By Rev. J. Middleton Macdonald	2	10
The Sacrifice of Fools. By Surgn-Lieut-Colonel R. M. Graig	4	8
Illumination by Harold Federic	3	0
India. Forty years of Progress and Reform. By R. P. Karkaria	5	10
The Animal Story Book. By Andrew Lang	4	8
A Victory Won, by Annie S. Swan	2	0
Dartmoor Idylls, by S. Baring Gould	2	0
Flotsam. By H. Seton Merriman	2	0
His Honor and a Lady. By S. J. Duncan	2	0
The Mind of the Master. By John Watson (Ian Maclaren)	4	8
The Heart of Princess Osra. By Anthony Hope	2	0
The Courtship of Morrice Buckler. By A. E. W. Mason	2	0
The Scenery of Switzerland. By Sir John Lubbock	4	8
The Heart of the World. By Rider Haggard	2	0
The Downfall of Prempeh. By R. B. Powell	3	8
Barabbas. By Marie Corelli	2	0
The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard. By A. Conan Doyle	2	0
The Broom Squire. By S. Baring-Gould	2	0
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A Rising Star. By David Christie Murray	2	0
Jude the Obscure. By Thomas Hardy	2	0
Cameos By Marie Corelli	2	0
The Sorrows of Satan. By Marie Corelli	2	0
Three Men and a God. By Lt.-Col. Newnham Davis	2	10

SCARVES, TIES, BOWS.

INSPECTION INVITED

TO OUR LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF THE ABOVE SPECIALLY SELECTED

FROM LONDON, PARIS AND LYONS.

MODERATE PRICES.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Remains in Possession of its place as

THE ONLY SUITABLE HAIR DRESSING

FOR INDIAN USE.

The Company hold Testimonials in large numbers covering the last 25 years, from

ANGLO-INDIANS, of whom many have learnt by experience that in India the much advertised washes are often harmful and always ineffectual.

Kemp's Douche is a real Hair Tonic, wonderfully refreshing, exquisitely perfumed, and with marvellous power to promote Hair Growth.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE marvellously recuperative properties contained in Kemp's Perfect Vital Invigorator are daily becoming more generally known to, and recognised by, the Public. Composed of the most powerful nerve foods known (such as Phosphorus, Damiana, Coca, &c.), this medicine provides a reliable means of restoration for those suffering from Debility, Nervousness, and all kindred complaints, whether produced by overwork, excessive study, business, or private worry, or any other of the innumerable ills to which all are more or less subject. All who have felt the need of a restorative medicine can use the Vital Invigorator with every confidence. Always fresh and far superior to any imported remedy.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEWARE OF BAD WATER AND DIRTY BOTTLES,

When you buy AERATED WATERS.

In Kemp's Factory the Water used

is DOUBLY FILTERED,

the Bottles

CAREFULLY CLEANSED,

and every precaution taken to secure the production of

AERATED WATERS of the FINEST and PUREST QUALITY.

Delivered free in Bombay,

Either in corked or patent stoppered Bottles.

Soda Potash or Aerated .... per doz. 12 annas.

Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Seltzer, Lithia and every other kind including Kemp's Celebrated Tonic Water...per doz. Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6

Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE PATENT "MOVILLETTE" EYE-GLASS.

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface. To adjust the eye-glass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eye-glass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE LARGE SALE at present commanded by these Remedies is a sure proof of their efficacy.

	Rs.	a.
FEBRICURA.—For Fever of all kinds. Hot or Cold	1	0
NATURE'S TONIC.—For ailments depending on the Liver	1	8
PETROLEUM HAIR WASH.—An agreeable preparation for strengthening and dressing the Hair ... Re. 1 8 and	2	12
CAZENAVE'S SKIN OINTMENT.—For all those irritating Skin diseases so common in the Tropics	1	8

THE ABOVE TO BE HAD FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROTECT YOURSELVES

From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS

By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED

BY THE USE OF THE AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN MALLIE FILTER PASTEUR THEORIES.

The following are some of the results obtained at the Laboratory of Toxicology of Paris, with these magnificent Filters :—

January 27th, 1892.

1. A sample of flood water was examined and found to contain 1,200 colonies of bacteria. A sample was filtered through AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN FILTERS and examined, and there were found, after 48 hours, NO colonies of bacteria whatever.

2. A culture of TYPHOID BACCILUS in beef-tea was added to water and filtered—no BACILLI PASSED THROUGH THE FILTER.

3. A culture of anthrax bacilli was passed through with similar results. A guinea-pig INOCULATED WITH THE CULTURE DIED IN 36 HOURS ; another guinea-pig inoculated with the filtered LIQUID WAS ABSOLUTELY UNAFFECTED.

The immense number, the regular size, and the minuteness of the grains of Amianthus Porcelain explain its rapid filtering property and its impenetrability to microbes bacilli.

Signed—Dr. R. Durand Fardel and Dr. F. Bordas.
Paris, 26th May, 1892.

LOSE NO TIME.—Send for Illustrated descriptive List or call and examine the Filters.

BEYNON & CO., SOLE RETAIL AGENTS BOMBAY & POONA.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.
BAHADURS No. 2.
BAHADURS No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 4.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADUR REGALIAS.
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BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
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BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEASON ATTRACTION

PALACE

ROLLER SKATING RINK,

NEXT TO TIVOLI THEATRE.

BEAUTIFUL SMOOTH SKATING SURFACE

ON

MAGNIFICENT SCALE,

BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 31ST OCTOBER.

A First-Class Brass Band in Attendance.

ADMISSION Re. 1—Skates ans. 12 and ans. 8.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2 : Monthly Season Ticket, Rs. 20. Plan at Mitchell and Co., where Season Tickets are now available. Also Zenana Boxes.

F. MITCHELL, Proprietor. T. EMPSON, Business Manager.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES.

Vessel	Tons	H P	To sail about
LOCKSLEY HALL..	4,000	400	12th Nov. 1896.

THIS Steamer is well-known on this Line as being one of the most comfortably fitted in all respects. Carries duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

I Class Fare Liverpool, Rs 600 Marseilles, Rs. 550.
II do. do. do. „ 350 do. „ 300.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th October, 1896.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "NATAL," from COLOMBO, CHINA and JAPAN in Town Custom. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

E. DE BAILLOU,
Agent.

Bombay, 29th October, 1896.

NOTICE.

WINE MERCHANTS and others are warned against certain Traveller or Travellers for other Houses who, unable to push their Business in a legitimate manner, and are jealous of the success of HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY, are circulating FALSE STATEMENTS to the effect that a large quantity of the said Huntly Blend Whisky had to be destroyed. This is to give notice that any person or persons spreading such reports will be proceeded against to the utmost rigour of the law, and any person giving us information that will lead to the conviction of any such person will be LIBERALLY REWARDED.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, below the Byculla Bridge, next to Mr. Crummey's bungalow, the valuable handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, windproof lamps, pictures, Brussels' carpets, table ornaments, goats, collection of flower pots, such as Poona Roses, &c, the property of E. STURM, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 561 of 1896,
David Widler
vs.
Ellen Atkins and E. C. O'Brien.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SWISS STORES AS A GOING CONCERN.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed by the High Court in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, subject to conditions to be read at the time of sale, on the premises, 17, Rampart Row, Fort, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m.—

The whole of the stock-in-trade and good will of the business known as the Swiss Stores, and carried on at 17, Rampart Row, aforesaid, by Messrs. D. Widler and Co., including all outstandings and bills of lading for goods now in Bombay and to arrive.

The list of the stock-in-trade, outstandings, and bills of lading can be seen on application to, and any further information can be obtained from the undersigned three days previous to the day of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 ebonized cottage pianoforte.

A few platform scales by Fairbanks.

A quantity of household furniture consisting of sofas and chairs, sideboard, teapoys, drawing-room and dining table, clothes press, almyrah, camp cots, &c., a quantity of Government telegraph wire.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Furdoonjee Nusserwanjee Karrawalla—

1800 S. H. C. 1501—1 case fancy velvet.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand mail-phaeton.
1 handsome strong-built landau.

At the Town Custom House, on account of the concerned ex s. s. Mohtari—

1 Europe-built four-wheeled dog cart with pole and shafts.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of stores, consisting of leather pieces, pawlins, forges, Singer's sewing machines, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 7th prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, harmonium by Rose and Co., Brussels' carpets, pictures, electric bells, table ornaments windproof lamps, cabinet and wall brackets by Wimbridge, etc., the property of Dr. M. L. JELOVITZ, left Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th October, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS NEW AUSTRALIAN HORSES, TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stables, Girgaum, by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of Mr. J. W. Ward, the mortgagor.

19 first-class Australian horses.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the horses are now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockeryware and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels' carpets, etc., the property of Lieut. HARVEY.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

The property of a gentleman, consisting of easy and rocking chairs, marble top tables, iron single cots, majolica flower pots, table ornaments, etc., etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office-shigram.

1 handsome strong victoria with removeable coach-box.

1 powerful chesnut waler gelding, 16 hands, 7 years, goes in saddle and harness.

1 flea-beaten grey Arab, 14-1, 5 years, quiet in harness, believed sound.

1 English-built mail-phaeton in very good order, by Falkner and Co.

The property of a gentleman proceeded home—

1 B M artillery charger, carries a lady.

1 G W M, clever across country, and staunch to pig.

1 B C B P good in saddle and staunch to pig.

1 brown waler mare, five years old, 15-1, steady in single and double harness and very good mover.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable bungalow at Matheran known as "Cutch Castle" near Sir Mangaldass Nathoobhoy's bungalow and Hindu Hotel.

On SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property:—

The bungalow known as "Cutch Castle" containing about 4½ acres of land, newly built of first-class teak and corrugated iron. It has one drawing-room, six bedrooms, with bathrooms attached, cookroom, stable, outhouses, etc., etc. The bungalow has verandah all round. The bungalow is 92+46, the cookroom 42+22 and the outhouses 30×30ft.

The bungalow is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Bungalow, at Lanowli, known as "Shamrock Villa" about 2 minutes' walk from the Railway Station and close to the Post Office.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd November next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, the above-mentioned bungalow with furniture, &c., complete.

The bungalow which can be divided into 2 separate bungalows (if desired), has an extensive compound of about 2500 square yards and is pucca-built of black stone with corrugated and tiled roof. The large bungalow (if divided into two) has one drawing, one dining and 2 proper bedrooms with bath rooms attached, 2 small extra bedrooms, cookhouse and outhouses. The small one has one drawing, one dining, and one large bedroom with bathrooms and dressing-rooms attached, and 2 extra small bedrooms. There is besides one cottage 43ft. by 23ft. and can be divided into one dining and 2 bedrooms and one bathroom.

The above is now on view.

FOR SALE by private contract "Joy Cottage" at Wellington Reclamation, Colaba Causeway, built of brick and teak, has 1 drawing, 1 dining, and 3 bedrooms with 2 dressing and 2 bathrooms attached and 1 kitchen with stove.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th October, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 107 F.-P. BALES OF JOWRA NEEMUCH COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the Press Godown of Thacker Lukhmidas Kessowjee, by order of Marwarree Khetseydas Kalooram, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Tokersey Jeevraj and Co.—

107 F.-P. bales of Jowra-Neemuch cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 9th proximo, and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of old cans, casks, crates, scrap belting, cavas pipes and belting, iron chain, old files fire bars, hoop iron, scrap iron and steel, leather scrap, old rails, old ropes, steel tyres, teak timber, zinc sheet pieces, old furniture, bolts and nuts, drilling machine, portable steam fire-engine, India-rubber scrap, lamps, pumps, brass tubes, turntables, iron tyres, and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment noted on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the Goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be re-sold on account and at the risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th October, 1896.

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THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

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"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday.'—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a ce luxueux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourcoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile, Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etude, jaurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a mainte reprise du choc des elements qu'il a assembles, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif."—"Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier-Fevrier, 1895.

The Reviewer of "The Flora of the Assyrian Monuments and its Outcomes" (by F. Bonavia, M. D.) writes:—"Of the evil eye and the charms by which its power was broken, Dr. Bonavia has little new to say, and in his remarks on the trident we can find no mention of Mr. H. B. Walters's learned paper on 'Poseidon's Trident' (Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. xiii.); and that Mr. O'Neil's 'Night of the Gods,' a masterpiece of research on symbols, should have been overlooked by him is difficult to understand."—The Athenæum, July 21, 1894.

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Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m. Sun sets, 5h. 27m. High water, 5-13m., 5-33a. Low water 0-28m., 11-40a.
New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane, 4-30 p. m.
Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane, 5 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Association (Local) matches, Cooria Shooting.
Y.M.C.A. Apollo Bunder, Gospel Address to young men by the Rev. Isaac F. Row, 8-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Bucephalus entered and the steamer Rohilla and Kola left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 4-30 p.m. punctually.

REPORTED THEFT OF AN HARMONIUM.—Hirjeebhoy Hormusji, a Parsee shop-keeper, at Mody Bay, has reported to the police that some time during Tuesday night some one carried away an harmonium, valued at Rs. 125, from his shop.

THEFT AT KANDAWADY LANE.—Bhasker Jaggonnath Joshi, residing at Kandawady Lane, has reported to the police the theft of gold ornaments, wearing apparel, currency notes and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 92, from his room on the third storey of the house some time during Tuesday night.

THEFT OF A PORTRAIT OF SIR ASHMAN JAH.—Mr. Simmonds, of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, reported to the police on Wednesday morning that on Sunday previous he discovered that some one had stolen an oil-painting of Sir Ashman Jah, valued at Rs. 150, from the passage on the ground floor of the premises.

BURGLARY AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET.—Jumma Meerali, residing at Chimna Butcher Street, has made a report to the police that during his absence from home between the hours of 4 p.m. on Wednesday, and 1 a.m., yesterday, his room was broken into, the lock on the door having been wrenched off, and currency notes, cash and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 82-12, were stolen from an open box.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 3 p.m., to-morrow. (Saturday).—Mails for Cutch-Mandvi, per extra s.s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday, the 31st instant).—With effect from the 30th October 1896, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by Schedule 38, *viz.*, 1s. 23d. per rupee.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Second Street, Kamatipoora, touching the death of a Hindu woman named Anundibai, aged twenty-two years, residing in that locality. The deceased was extensively burnt over her body by having accidentally upset a burning kerosine-oil lamp, which she was carrying in her hand on the 14th instant. No report of the occurrence was made to the police at the time, and the woman was treated at home by Dr. Ismail Janmahomed. She, however, did not recover, and died on Wednesday last. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST:—Baboo Haree Bhau and Kusha Bhau, two mujawars of Hazrat Malang Shah's Durga, at the instance of Hajee Mahomed Haji Zakiria, were again placed before Mr. Sheppard, Assistant Collector, Thanna, on a charge of criminal breach of trust of 15 handies, worth about Rs. 25, the property of Hazrat Malang Shah's Durga. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Dixit defended. The accused gave an undertaking not to touch the durga property any more and also to sell the property presented by the complainant. The complainant having no further evidence to offer, the information was, by leave of the court, withdrawn.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Vazir Imam, an ex-policeman dismissed from the service on a previous occasion, was charged at the instance of Inspector Jolliffe, with theft in a building in respect of a silver ornament, valued at Rs. 25. From the evidence adduced by Mr. Jolliffe, it appeared that about 4 o'clock yesterday morning accused went to the house of complainant, Banubai, a woman of bad repute, who was living on the first floor of a house at Bhendy Bazaar, and removed the anklet from her leg while she was asleep. She woke up and saw accused running downstairs. She shouted out "thief, thief," and accused was arrested by a policeman on duty. He was searched and the stolen ornament was discovered concealed in the turban. Accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ENTERTAINMENT AT KARWAR.—On Monday evening a dramatic performance was given in the local theatre by some of his old students in honour of Mr. Costa, the late head-master of the local Government High School, who retired from the service last month after a very useful and able career, extending over a period of nearly a quarter of a century, the whole of which was passed in this school. A few select scenes from Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar," "King John," and "Othello," were acted, and the performance seems to have been well received. Many of the gentlemen of this place graced the occasion by their presence. Among them were Mr. Costa, the guest of the evening, Rao Bahadur R. R. Gangoli, Sub Judge, Mr. C. Subbarao, the acting Executive Engineer, Messrs. Shivram Subrao, Dattatraya Krishna, Padmanabh G. Chandawarkar, R. H. Deshapande, and others. When the performance was over and pan-supari had been distributed, R. B. Gangoli dwelt on the valuable services which the retiring head-master had done to the public, and in the course of his remarks, he offered a few apt words of advice and encouragement to the young men who gave the performance. Some of the gentlemen present also spoke testifying to Mr. Costa's work in the Karwar High School. Mr. Costa then thanked his old students for the performance given in his honour and also the gentlemen who were assembled to do him honour. With a vote of honour to Mr. Costa, proposed by Mr. C. Subbarao, and carried by Mr. Shivram Subrao, the assembly dispersed.

DISTRIBUTION OF BONUS TO MILL HANDS AT THE SOONDERDASS MILL.—To receive the distribution of the bonus set aside by the shareholders from the last year's amount of profit, the mill operatives of the Soonderdass Mill on the Byculla Flats, assembled in the mill-compound on Wednesday evening. Instead of paying this bonus in cash to mill-operatives the chairman and the directors of the company, distributed to them wearing apparel consisting of pantaloon, over coat and caps to male hands and of a *saree* and bodice-cloth to female hands. There were present on the occasion Messrs. Vandrawandass Purshotumdass, Dharamsy Soonderdass, Gordhandass Cursondass and Ramjee Lukmidass, Mr. Gruries, mill-managers and other mill-agents, Mr. Vandrawandass Purshotumdass presiding. After the distribution took place, the chairman addressed the mill-hands in Marathi, exhorting them to be more diligent and industrious in work so as to entitle themselves to a better distribution of presents in the year to come. All mill-hands were very pleased at the presents received. The mill-hands then, embracing this occasion presented their manager Mr. Gruries with an address of parting salutation on account of his transfer to the Khandeish Mill, Jalgaon. Mr. Dharamsy Soonderdass Mooljee, senior partner of the agents firm, presented the address and a gold watch on behalf of the operatives, said that his firm were pleased with the good management and competency of the recipient that he thought it fit to have his services transferred on an increased pay to his Jalgaon Mill. It was through indefatigable zeal and energy that the present mill (Soonderdass) owed so much profit which ultimately induced the Board, to grant a bonus to the mills' employes. He trusted that with his commendable zeal and energy Mr. Gruries would serve his new concern as to claim himself for a larger increase of pay than what he has been offered. Mr. Gruries having made a suitable reply, the distribution of floral presents took place and the gathering dispersed amongst the loud cheers f *Hurrah* and *Jaya* and *Jaya* from the mill-hands.

DEATH OF MR. BHAWANIDAS NENUMAL, PUBLIC PROSECUTOR OF KATHIAWAR.—We sincerely regret to announce the death of Mr. Bhawanidas Nenumal, Public Prosecutor, Kathiawar, which melancholy event occurred at his native place Tatta in Scind on [illegible] night of the 25th instant. The news of his [illegible] illness was wired from Tatta to his [illegible] Mr. T. N. Wazirani, only that evening and [illegible]lowed by the sad intelligence of his sudden [illegible] the same night. The deceased was an old pleader and was one of the prominent members of [illegible] the local bar. He held the post of Public Prosecutor [illegible] in this Agency for about the last twenty-five [illegible] the date of his death when he was on fur[illegible]. As pleader he was admired by all for his strong [illegible] sense and boldness of spirit, and was held in [illegible] esteem by all those who came in contact with [illegible] Europeans and natives. He discharged his [illegible] and responsible duties as Public Prosecutor [illegible] excellent manner with great ability and acumen and gave entire satisfaction to the successive Judicial Assistants whom he had the honour to serve under. The late Judicial Assistant Mr. Beaman, in one of his reports, styled him as a model prosecutor and so did his predecessors testify most favourably as to his special energy and abilities. The deceased was of an amiable and social disposition and was always cheerful. Mr. Bhowanidas has unfortunately left no son behind him, but has a widow and a daughter. The management of his large property both in Rajkote and at his native place devolves on his brother Mr. T. N. Wazirani. The deceased was very liberal and kind to the poor who heartily mourn his loss. The Agency has lost in him an old useful servant, the public of Kathiawar a bold and strong minded citizen, Tatta a member of a noble and respectable family and his large circle of friends a sincere and always helping supporter and adviser.—*Kathiawar Times.*

CRICKET.

PARSEES *VS.* M. H. O. COLLEGE (ALIGARH N.-W.-P.)

THIS match, which took place at Aligarh, on 25th and 26th instant, before a large interested crowd, ended in a well earned victory for the College by three wickets. For the Parsees Mistry, Meheronji did most of the batting, while the bowling was shared by Mistry, Madon, Kapadia, and Meheronji. The fielding was scarcely up to the reputation of the team, but the wicket keeping of Guzdar was of a very high order. For the home team Moghni, Kabir, and Ali Hasan batted in excellent style; Abul Hasan, Moghni did most of the bowling, and were well supported by Abdullah and Ali Hasan.

The fielding throughout was smart. Munzur kept wicket in good style. The following is the complete score:—

PARSEES.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
Mistry, b Abul Hasan	30	l-b-w Abul Hasan	37
Daruwalla, b Abul Hasan	0	b Abul Hasan	18
Raja (Jun.) b Abul Hasan	6	c Masud, b Abul Hasan	5
Kapadia, b Moghni	4	b Moghni	4
Raja (Sen.) b Moghni	5	run out	16
Bapasola c Abul Hasan, b Ali Hasan	39	b Abul Hasan	3
Meheronji, run out	40	b Abdullah	46
Madan, c Sarfaraz, b Ali Hasan	8	b Abdullah	0
Guzdar, st Munzur, b Ali Hasan	0	lb-b-w Abdullah	0
Reporter, b Abdullah	9	l-b-w Abdullah	2
Panthaki, not out	2	not out	0
Extras	6	Extra	10
Total	147	Total	141

M. H. O. COLLEGE.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
Kabir, run out	22	run out	21
Moghni, b Mistry	61	run out	1
Ziaullah, b Mehronji	7	b Madan	11
Ali Hasan, l-b-w Madan	37	b Kapadia	27
Sarfaraz, c Raja (Sen) b Mistry	15	b Mehronji	0
Abdullah, b Mistry	8	b Kapadia	0
Hamid, l-b-w Kapadia	22	b Kapadia	3
Abul Hasan, not out	21	not out	0
Jalil, b Kapadia	4	not out	3
Munzur, run out	0		
Masud, b Kapadia	4		
Extras	10	Extras	10
Total	210	Total	79

N. PANTHAKI'S XI. *VS.* PATIALA.

Patiala scoring 201 runs for 8 wickets closed their innings. Kutub, His Highness, Billimoria, Hardinge, Nanak and Rugbichand contributed 54, 37, 37, 28, 11, and 11 (not out) respectively. Parsees scored 206 for seven wickets, Mistry, Daroowalla, Bapasola and Guzdar contributing 83, 55, 23 (not out) and 22 (not out). Parsees won by four wickets and five runs.

A match was played at Aligarh on the 25th and 26th, resulting in a win for Aligarh by 3 wickets and 1 run. Writer, Gagrat and Bharucha did not play, owing to their professional duties interfering. Parsees scored 147 and 141. Aligarh 210 and 79 for seven wickets.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel extremely obliged if you will kindly give the following a corner in your valuable paper of to-morrow. The post for a warden in the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary which fell vacant by the death of Mr. Francis Valladares, J. P., has been filled up by Mr. Daniel Valladares. Mr. D. Valladares has been selected out of the whole parish by the Vicar Rev. F. D'Cruz only, and I should feel obliged if your numerous readers will kindly let me know how such a selection ought to have been made. From what I am aware, and according to the rules laid down by His Grace the Archbishop, who is the head of the Archdiocese here, the new warden ought to be selected from the parish as follows:—1. That the Vicar call a general meeting of the parishioners for the election of a warden. 2. The parishioners be asked to nominate a member who is worthy to carry the above post. 3. The member selected by the parishioners ought to be a very good Catholic, who sets an example to his brethren, and that he really has taken a deal of interest in Church matters before. Now I ask if Mr. D. Valladares, who has been selected against the procedure adopted by His Grace the Archbishop, can be accepted by the parishioners as their true representative?—Yours, &c.,

J. M. PEREIRA,
A Parishioner of our Lady of the Rosary.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

THE PHURSINGHI RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

THE *Deccan Herald* in its account of Phursinghi Railway accident says:—It would be almost impossible to describe the scene of wreck which the Phursinghi Station presented on Wednesday morning. In the centre of the line a pile of three goods wagons presented itself and all around twenty broken wagons were piled in every conceivable shape. Some were broken in the middle; some had their sides knocked out, whilst some were merely a heap of bits of old iron, amid which laces, fancy goods, cloth, matches, kerosine oil cans, broken cases of whisky, wines etc., were strewn in endless assortment. Amid it all Mr. Scott, the District Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. Anderson the District Engineer, were was directing operations for clearing the line with a mere handful of men. Some of these had been sent down in the early morning, and had possibly got nothing to eat and drink, so that the smell of the whisky and wine from the broken cases must have got into their heads. One or two had to be sent back to Poona in an insensible condition. The work of clearing the line went on all day and was continued all night but a good deal has still to be removed before traffic can be resumed.

THE MONSOON THAT FAILED.

THE accompanying table shows the actual total rainfall which has been received in different parts of India during the period June 1st to October 17th, 1896, secondly, the normal rainfall of that period, and thirdly the percentage of *a* to *b*. The percentage figures show that the rainfall has been deficient over a wide area mainly in Northern India, and extending from Assam in the east to the Punjab, Central India and Rajputana on the west and that it has also been deficient in Madras. The table has been compiled from the more extensive table published in the *Gazette of India* of last Saturday, and exhibits the state of the rainfall relatively to the average for the monsoon of 1896. The worst division is the N.-W. P. where only 68 per cent. of the average has been received, then follow Behar and Assam with 74 per cent. each, the Punjab with 77 per cent, Bengal and Rajputana with 80 per cent. and Madras with 87 per cent. In the remaining divisions there has been a slight excess. Taking large divisions in this manner gives only a poor idea of the actual deficiency, however, as individual districts exhibit large variations, thus, in the N.-W. P., we have Mainpuri with only 43 per cent. and Rai Bareilly with only 45 per cent. in Behar, Saran with only 55 per cent. and in the Punjab, Ferozpore with only 40 per cent of the normal fall, while in Mozanargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan there was no rain whatever received throughout the whole monsoon season. As an aggravating incident there must also be borne in mind the fact that the monsoon in Upper India ceased most unusually early, the last rain fall in several districts occurring in the last ten days of August, while an additional causes of famine is to be found in the very general failure of the cold weather rainfall in 1895-96. In nearly all cases of famine in Northern India the result is brought about by the combination of a failure of the summer rainfall followig a deficient cold weather fall, and in the present case these conditions are present in a marked degree.

Names of divisions of India.	(*a*) Actual total average rainfall from 1st June to 17th October 1896.	(*b*) Ordinary total average rainfall from 1st June to 17th October 1896.	Percentage of *a* to *b*.
	Inches.	Inches.	
Burma	105·35	111·23	95
Assam	65·94	88.91	74
Bengal	57·22	71·86	80
Orissa and Chota Nagpur	56·30	45·97	122
Behar	30·96	41·73	74
N.-W. Provinces	23·66	34·78	68
Punjab	16·02	20·72	77
West Coast Districts	111·80	107·00	104
Bombay, Deccan, Khandesh	27·15	24·95	109
North Bombay	18·21	17·44	104
C. P. and Berar	45·40	41·17	110
Rajputana, C. I.	18·79	23·18	80
Coorg	140·89	111·43	126
Mysore	28·97	26·20	111
Madras	21·60	24·79	87

A CURIOUS story is circulating in racing circles in Upper India. A certain professional who was not permitted to run horses, owned a famous pony. He got an old racing man to lend his name, in whose ownership the pony ran and won some big races. The stakes were duly forwarded to the supposed owner, who now refuses to "part." The real owner having tied up his own hands is of course helpless.

THE AMERICAN THEOSOPHISTS.

TOWN HALL MEETING.

A SOMEWHAT meagre audience in which there was only a sprinkling of Anglo-Indians, assembled at the Town Hall last evening to hear the American apostles of Theosophy now touring round the world to give address on the metaphysical topics in which the followers of the late Madame Blavatsky delight. The platform was nicely decorated for the occasion with plants in pots, &c. Numerous flags of different nationalities formed a background to the platform, and were intended to illustrate the unity of mankind which the Theosophists desire to bring about. Mrs. Tingley, the leader of the movement, was seated on a raised dais. The speakers were listened to attentively, but there was very little enthusiasm. The instrumental selections on the pianoforte, given by Mr. Seymour Dove and Mrs. Cleather, were pleasant features of the meeting.

The chair was taken by Mr. H. T. Patterson, President of the Brooklyn Theosophical Society. In the course of his opening remarks he said: On the 13th of June last a small body of Americans left their home for a journey around the world. You have heard something of them in your own newspapers in the last two or three days. They are members of the Theosophical organization. This body is particularly powerful in America, where it has its head-quarters. These head-quarters are located at 144, Wadison Avenue, New York City. It would be impossible for the speakers to do more than give the merest epitome of their ideas. But this meeting will be followed by several informal ones at which further information will be given. The first of these will be in the Durbar room, in the Town Hall, this evening at six o'clock. All who are interested in the future of this work, or who wish further information are invited to be present there. The members of the party will also be at home at Watson's Esplanade Hotel every evening from 9 to 10 o'clock. The stay in Bombay will be prolonged several days, perhaps a week. This meeting will be run on, what may be styled, American lines. If we were more familiar with your customs, we should try to adapt themselves to them. But, unfortunately, we are still strangers, though we hope not to remain so. So, if anything seems amiss, please attribute it to one lack of familiarity with your forms. We have one American custom which, perhaps, you will like. It is to introduce to the members of one party those who wish to meet them. For this reason the meeting will not be formally adjourned at its end, but after Mrs. Wright has spoken and we have heard one piece of music without further announcement we shall be ready to receive those who wish to meet us.

Mrs. Katherine Tingley then read a statement, concerning the objects of the movement over which she presides. She said that Theosophy began not in India as some said to flatter them, but in America. They had a mission to buy new life to the human race, and it was her duty to buy the message, to hold up the light to others. Those who did not choose to use it must do without it, but she was confident that the time would come when the whole world had embraced the great truths of Theosophy.

Mr. E. T. Hargrove, President of the Theosophical Societies of America, Europe, and Australasia, after explaining the theory of growth by means of cyclic progression, put forward the view that the tide of development which had flown from East to West for many centuries, had turned and was now running from West to East. This was not only true in material things. It was also true spiritually speaking. In America he believed that many old souls were reincarnating that had grown wise as a result of many experiences on earth in the past; old forces were returning to that continent that had been slumbering for ages. It was in America that the Theosophical Society had been founded by Mme. Blavatsky. Its influence had spread all over the world, and the time had now arrived for another and a similar impetus to be given to the movement. Mrs. K. A. Tingley had been sent to carry on the work that had been begun by Mme. Blavatsky, that had been furthered by Mr. W. Q. Judge. Mrs. Tingley's extraordinary occult powers, combined with her remarkable intellectual ability, made her a worthy successor to such great predecessors. With her help the movement was certain to achieve a triumphant success.

Mr. Claude Falls Wright said that Theosophy worked to interest men in the spiritual side of life and the mysteries of nature. This is accomplished by teaching them to understand their own natures and by educating them to develop the science of the soul. All the great religious teachers of the world taught the same ethical laws, and these, if followed, would be found to be the keys to advance. Theosophy taught all men to live up to the highest side of their religion. The school for the revival of the lost mysteries of antiquity is to be founded in America when the Theosophists return there next spring, and at that school will be demonstrated the secret laws of nature as known to the ancients. Mrs. K. A. Tingley is the real founder of it, and but for her as a teacher it could not be so soon accomplished.

Mrs. Barclay G. Cleather urged that the perfectibility of man implies wisdom; it is clear that this cannot be gained in one short life, therefore Theosophists believe in reincarnation as the only possible means whereby the soul can progress and learn. Theosophists believe that in *each* man is a spark of Divinity capable of evolving into the perfect man and that the real object of each earth life is to 'build up character.' In fact, the whole mighty march of evolution is but the progress of 'souls' towards perfection. Modern thought, as a whole, limits the conception of growth to matter, yet there are not wanting signs of considerable modification of this view. Take Professor Drummond's books, and some of Professor Huxley's latest utterances on the subject; forinstance, in a lecture delivered about a year before his death he declared that self-sacrifice is the law of 'man's evolution:' that the selfish man is fighting against his own evolution, and that although it is true that "the survival of the fittest is the law, yet we make the mistake of going back to the animal kingdom for our illustration of that law. We Theosophists have a warrant for their belief in the perfectibility of man both within and without themselves. There are not wanting evidences in history of the appearance among men of beings so far above ordinary mankind in loftiness of life and character: that they have been termed "redeemers of the race"—"great teachers." &c. These men, we believe, to be but the forerunners and promise of what *all* can become in the course of ages. Nature herself, too, is ever striving to bring her works to greater perfection—shall wore the crown of all her works, alone prove an exception. Take also the inner life of each one of us. Do we not find two selves within, one seeking always to gratify desire, and the other strains ever upwards and against all selfishness? This is the living witness within ourselves of the way nature intends us to go, and in the end we must conform. The wise man studies nature's laws and conforms, for resistance means pain—yet thereby man learns. Perfection is our birthright, we are potential gods. Let us claim our birthright.

Rev. W. Williams speaking on the esoteric teaching of all the great historic heligions pointed out the fact that over and beyond this many forms and ceremonies and observances they each had their secret schools for the inculcation of their peculiar doctrines and teachings. He showed that early Christianity was no exception, and that its founder pursued the same method in teaching and enlightening his disciples. The first and foremost of all these secret teachings was renunciation of self without which there could be no spiritual progression. Theosophy adopted this primary fact as the great panacea of humour, love and suffering and the basis of its teachings.

Mrs. Wright said that which speaks most eloquently in favor of Theosophy is its helpfulness in daily life. We are taught to judge life by what it brings to the soul. For life is valuable only as it helps the soul to grow into a higher development. In this way we see the law of compensation working everywhere. One who has worked close to the lives of the poor often finds in these lowly conditions the highest unselfishness and purity of heart. So there is no room for dissatisfaction, while the hope of another chance in the next life on earth is a continual stimulation to effort. But the greatest teaching of Theosophy is the law of harmony. In the heart of each one lies a mighty force—the energy of love. By using this power in every feeling, thought and action the humblest creature becomes a great centre of light and healing He works with nature to the regeneration of mankind. Preserve harmony in your own soul and it will flow out to all others. Sink all thought of self all personal ambition, the small jealousies and suspicions which was the heart's melodies in love of the work and devotion to the cause of humanity.

A RUMOUR obtained currency in India some time ago that it was intended to abolish the test for Majors in tactical fitness for command. The report also came from England on what was apparently good authority. But, says the *Pioneer*, we have now ascertained that there is no foundation for the statement, and that the War Office have never seriously contemplated the abolition of a test, which it is claimed has already done so much to induce all field-officers to study the theory of tactics and to make the most of opportunities of applying their knowledge practically. On the contrary, it is now understood that if any change be made, it will be in the direction of making the test more stringent. The view held at home is that the examination serves a double purpose: it smartens up the examiners as well as the examinees and keeps all senior officers up to the mark, as the work of the examining Board is closely scrutinised at Headquarters, and the examiners are, so to speak, under examination themselves. The test is not popular in the Service, but the keen soldier need not fear it, as the Board before which he appears generally give him the fairest chance of showing his knowledge of tactics.

ANQUETIL DUPERRON AND THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A fortnight ago your correspondent "Taframchan" in holding up to public scorn the writer of an article in your contemporary for borrowing a long passage from Mr. Ameer Ali's "Life of Mahomed" lamented that a first-class journal "should be so hard put to it" for matter as to make the most of contributions even from a person capable of passing off another man's erudition for his own. On that occasion, it was the "Literary activity of Islam" that was turned to account for making a display of spurious learning. On Saturday last, the name of poor Anquetil duPerron was dragged in for another exhibition of an ignorance almost encyclopædic in its range, and the reading public was treated to an English paraphrase of a critique on the Frenchman which had appeared six days before in a Gujrati daily. Verily, your contemporary must have fallen on evil days when it can be found willing to give the place of honour to the leavings of a vernacular paper. So much for the literary history of this screed. Its contents may be best described as a veritable blunderland. The crop of these blunders is indeed so large, that one is induced to suspect that the writer was making them benevolently and of set purpose (as professors of languages do in their exercises) in order that his readers might form their "intellectual muscles" in setting them right and qualify themselves ultimately for editorships and memberships of learned societies even like himself. In the first place, these readers are obliged to "gnaw through a thick shell of misprints" and words and lines transposed in the most absurd fashion, only to find a rancid kernel of meaning after all. But I do not complain of this. Nor do I lay much stress on the fact that this superbly iconoclastic and legend-smashing scribe has not spared even Priscian's head in talking of "Parsee priests who were themselves, with a few exceptions, steeped in ignorance. These few exceptions," he continues, "were Zoroastrian priests from Persia *having* come to India and taught some of the sacerdotal class here." We are first told that the "few exceptions" were Indian Parsees (like Darab, &c.) and we learn to our dismay in the very next line, that they were "Zoroastrian priests from Persia *having* come to India!" It would appear that this writer's studies have not yet led him into those arcana where we are inducted into a knowledge of the occult sympathies existing between nouns and verbs and participles, but this would be hardly worth noticing in this country if it were not the fact that the article has appeared, not in a native paper, but in a first-class journal conducted by Englishmen. And now to some of the more important errors. First of all, then, Anquetil did not arrive in India in 1754. He did not leave Paris till the 7th November of that year, (Zend Avesta, Tome premier, Pt. i. p. viii.), nay he did not go on board the steamer till 24th February, 1755, (p. xi) and he landed at Pondicherry only on the 10th August, 1755 (p. zxi). It is altogether untrue to say that Jamasp "came from Persia *after* Fraser," and that the Parsee priests "prudently held aloof" from teaching the Scotchman Zend and Pahlavi, because their own ignorance had not yet been dispelled by the advent of the Iranian Dastur. The fact is that Fraser actually arrived long after Jamasp, and not before him. Anquetil's own words are clear and emphatic enough on the point. Having said that George Bourchier, an Englishman, was the first to receive a copy of the Vendidad Sade from the hands of the Parsees of Surat in 1718, and that the book was brought to England only in 1723, Anquetil adds, "*Long after* (*longtemps apres*), a Councillor of Bombay, Mr. Fraser, a Scotchman, known by the life which he had given of Tamaskoulikhan, went to Surat in search of the works of Zoroaster, which he thought he would be able to collect at that place, &c." (Z. A. I. p. v. K. E. Kanga's Extracts, tr. p. 3). Now Jamasp arrived in India in November 1720, and left for Persia in October 1721, (Parsi Prakash, pp. 23-24. quoted from Avijeh Din, pp. 12-14). It is clear, therefore, that Fraser, who wrote the Life of Nadirshah which Anquetil refers to only in 1742, and who was appointed member of Council long after that date, failed to obtain "the key to the Zend Avesta," not because the Parsee Dasturs "knew little themselves," for Jamasp had already arrived and taught the famous three all that he knew of Zend and Pahlavi during less than eleven months, although Anquetil himself maugre his "unparalelled zeal and ardour," and, "his indefatigable industry," took five years to merely lay the foundations of his knowledge of those ancient tongues. The argument therefore from Fraser's failure is knocked on the head, for the dates are too strong for it, and those who know French will at once see that this preposterous mistake is due to our critic of Borah Bazaar Street, having interpreted *apres* to mean "*before*," and not "*after*." Anquetil has been quoted to prove that "ignorance was the predominating vice (!) of the Parsees of India." Now it is no disparagement to the great pioneer of Zend studies in Europe to say that his opinions have very little weight with modern Zendists, and that it has become a rule with them to scrutinise minutely his statements before accepting them. Now it happens that this sentence is part of a dissertation "on the quarrels which arose among the Parsees of India." (Kanga p. 25, Z. A I, pp. cccxxiv-cccxxviii) and Anquetil before beginning it, takes care to let us know that what he has said of the Vendidad brought by Ardeshir, of the letters written by Changa Shah to the Dastoors of Kirman, and what he is now going to report about the quarrels which arose among the Parsees of India,—he has got from the Parsi Dasturs with whom he had conversed. (viz. Darab and his son Kaus. (Kanga, pp. 24-5, Z. A. cccxxiv.) He himself had perhaps a suspicion that they were partisan statements, and he has therefore told us from whom he derived them. Now it must be remembered that Darab was the high-priest of the then recent Kadmi schism, which had come into being, principally through the exertions and opinions of Jamasp and Darab. Every Parsi knows that those sectaries in their fanatic zeal to discredit their opponents, the Shahanshahis, and to justify their secession, extolled everything Iranian to the skies, at the expense of everything Indian, and flung about the most reckless charges of ignorance, impurity and irreligion, against their own ancestors. It was naturally Darab's cue to follow the same line in his conversations with Anquetil, to exalt his master and indirectly himself, and to represent to the Frenchman that he alone of all Dasturs in India held the true key to the Pahlavi, and was the only person capable of initiating him into the "sacred lore of Zoroaster." What we know from Anquetil himself of Darab's greed, insincerity and tergiversation, ought, to put it mildly, put us on our guard against pinning our faith in any statement like the one before us, which Anquetil merely reports on the authority of his Kadmi teacher. The truth is that "during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries," as Mr. Campbell puts it, "the Gujarat Parsees made steady progress, not only in wealth and influence, but in the knowledge of their religion and of their sacred languages." (*Bombay Gazetteer*, XIII, pt. i., p. 255.) Even in the seventeenth century there were many Dasturs, like Darab Pahlan and others, who could have held their own with Jamasp, and his disciples, and who have, moreover, left behind them some excellent works. I will refer further to the subject to-morrow.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 27. J. O. E.

THE VACANCY IN THE PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

THE following resolution was unanimously passed at a general special meeting of the Chief Court Bar Association, held on Saturday:—

"That this meeting desires to respectfully lay before the Governor-General in Council the claims of the Local Bar to the appointment of Barrister Judge of the Chief Court now vacant by the death of the late Mr. Justice Rivaz. They would respectfully represent.

(1). That in all previous appointments their claims have been so considered, and that every vacancy has been hitherto filled by appointment from the Local Bar.

The following Judges have been so appointed: Sir Meredyth Plowden, Mr. C. H. Spitta, pleader, Mr. H. T. Rivaz, Sir W. H. Rattigan, Pandit Ram Narain and Mr. P. C. Chatterji.

(2). That considering the special procedure of the Court of this Province and the peculiar system of Customary Law which the Judges of the Chief Court are called upon to administer, it is particularly important that all the Judges of that Court should possess special knowledge and experience in local laws, procedure and custom.

(3). That the ignoring of the claims of the Local Bar, which has now for the first time been done, even in the case of an officiating appointment would, especially if followed in the case of a permanent appointment, be a great discouragement to practitioners in the Punjab, and would tend to lower the tone and status of the Bar; while a contrary policy may be trusted to attract men of ability from time to time to a Bar which has already given to the Bench several distinguished Judges. This meeting desires further to respectfully point out that whatever reasons of convenience may have influenced His Excellency in the appointment of a Member of another Bar to officiate for a short time, no such reasons exist in the case of a permanent appointment, to which they venture to hope a member of their own fraternity may be appointed."

THE new Japanese Cabinet, says the Yokohama paper, has been dubbed the "Bicycle Cabinet" (*Jitensha Naikaku*). It is a witty designation. Hitheto every Cabinet has contained Satsuma and Choshu men in tolerably equal proportions; or, as folks were wont to say, the Administration has run upon two parallel wheels, Sasshu and Choshu. But now, with the exception of Count Okuma, the Cabinet contains no statesman of note that does not belong to Satsuma. It has become a bicycle Cabinet, tho big wheel in front representing Satsuma and the little wheel behind, Count Okuma.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY THE 29th OF OCTOBER, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samil shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·975	NE	1	84·6	61·2	56	...	7·46	...
Sirsa	29·952	WSW	3	92·3	62·3	33	..	9·26	...
Delhi	29·930	Calm	1	91·7	65·9	44	...	20·76	—5·47
Agra	29·947	NW	4	98·0	66·8	51	...	10·89	—16·20
Cawnpore	29·918	Calm	2	97·9	62·5	59	...	12·90	...
Allahabad	29·911	WNW	2	98·1	63·4	44	...	19·84	—17·12
Jhansi	29·949	Calm	1	99·1	72·7	39	...	30·60	—6·88
Jacobabad	29·992	N	6	91·5	58·0	33	...	1·85	—0·88
Karachi	30·006	E	5	93·8	66·0	56	...	13·07	+6·99
Jeypore	30·982	C	4	95·1	63·1	52	...	11·65	—14·97
Ajmere	30·020	C	2	93·4	61·2	63	...	24·36	+4·33
Deesa	29·973	N	6	100·4	61·6	42	...	25·14	—0·79
Ahmedabad	29·952	NW	2	100·8	71·1	48	...	31·90	...
Bhuj	29·968	NW	6	99·0	67·9	35	...	19·38	+5·49
Rajkot	29·975	C	4	98·9	67·8	57	...	38·30	+10·43
Veraval	29·960	N	7	98·1	73·8	48	...	16·87	...
Neemuch	29·996	ENE	4	93·8	63·2	36	...	28·96	—1·59
Indore	29·981	Calm	2	94·7	61·2	45	...	26·98	—6·05
Saugor	29·942	W	4	92·8	60·6	31	...	37·15	—8·52
Jubbulpore	29·974	S	2	94·0	63·7	58	...	65·35	+8·50
Hoshangabad	29·990	Calm	4	94·4	64·7	55	...	41·89	—11·83
Khandwa	29·986	Calm	3	97·7	65·1	41	...	33·54	+2·26
Raipur	29·978	S	2	93·9	69·2	58	...	62·28	+13·66
Nagpur	29·980	Calm	1	94·3	70·1	58	...	50·27	+3·51
Amraoti	29·987	NNW	4	96·2	70·8	39	...	29·79	—4·27
Akola	29·983	NNE	3	97·8	61·8	44	...	25·35	—9·06
Surat	29·956	N	L	94·7	72·5	57	...	42·01	—3·85
Malegaon	29·992	NW	5	95·9	64·3	74	...	22·84	—0·45
Bombay	29·960	NE	7	91·2	77·4	74	...	86·86	+14·76
Poona	29·983	E	6	95·0	65·4	41	...	27·00	+2·23
Ahmednagar	29·987	ESE	4	93·3	60·0	68	...	15·75	...
Aurangabad	29·974	Calm	3	95·4	68·7	30	...	27·59	...
Sholapur	29·989	E	8	94·3	68·1	44	...	10·43	—19·38
Ratnagiri	29·931	NE	3	92·9	72·9	44	...	69·63	—39·30
Belgaum	29·963	SE	9	88·2	61·9	33	...	59·87	+16·40
Goa	29·946	E	7	92·0	73·4	70	...	71·50	...
Karwar	29·940	NE	3	88·7	70·5	90	...	102·50	—19·28
Mangalore	29·935	ESE	3	88·8	75·4	77	...	118·95	+9·17
Calicut	29·911	ENE	7	87·2	75·0	77	...	102·42	+8·18
Cochin	29·907	C	L	86·7	75·2	80	...	93·84	+8·12
Bangalore	29·992	ENE	9	85·3	63·8	72	...	16·93	—8·42
Secunderabad	29·987	C	5	92·6	65·0	56	...	19·74	—9·02
Masulipatam	29·972	N	6	91·1	73·1	83	...	23·20	—8·88
Bellary	29·965	C	3	95·2	71·2	40	...	3·35	—11·21
Cuddapah	29·966	NE	G	96·1	71·7	62	...	14·47	—11·24
Madras	29·947	NW	3	84·0	74·5	89	0·61	18·53	—6·19
Coimbatore	29·960	E	3	86·9	71·3	84	...	16·59	+6·05
Trichinopoly	29·932	Calm	3	83·6	74·4	82	...	8·51	—9·53
Negapatam	29·913	NW	9	81·9	73·9	86	1·78	15·63	—4·50
Colombo	29·918	NE	6	87·5	72·0	82	0·29	41·40	+6·82
Aden	29·953	NE	25	84·8	76·9	75	...	0·01	—0·43

n column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Allahabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Reading are highest in Rajputana, and lowest along the coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far round as Madras. Gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is from 1° to 10° in excess of the mean of the season in many places, and the minimum in very large excess at Jhansi and Saugor. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Ahmedabad, and the lowest 58° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Cochin, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam (1·78") and light to moderate showers at Madras and Colombo. The winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic and, as the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition, local showers are probable in Ceylon and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 29.

Thursday's observations:—The barometer has continued to fall at most stations but the decrease has been slight, except in Behar, where the pressure has gone down briskly, the change having been uniform the general conditions are unaltered. Calms and light northerly to westerly winds prevail over Northern India, light variable airs over the central parts of the country, north westerly winds on the Madras Coast and easterly winds over the centre and west of the Peninsula. The force is almost everywhere lighter than usual. The temperature has fallen over a considerable part of the country, the change being large over Baluchistan and a large part of North-West India. The mean temperature is, however, still above the average in all Provinces. Rain has only fallen at a few stations and has been light, the largest fall being one and three-quarters of an inch at Negapatam.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th October, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·927
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	84·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·0
Dew Point	72·6
Relative humidity of Air	·676
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ... degrees	91·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.	78·3
General Directions of wind*	NE, E, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	185

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Allen, C M, Mrs
Alderson, Mrs
Aliabksh
Alladeen, B
Andrews
Akins
Aaron, Ezra
Beresford Sam, Gunner
Bechan, J C
Bulpitt, J W
Cook, Charles
Cooper, Charles, Mrs
Dyce G W C, Col, C B
Decroix, Henry
Dunnel, C
Edulji Jamsetji
Godrell, Collin, Capt
Gopal Babco
Greenway, A
Hall, E Mrs
Hogg, Hubert
Ingli
Joe, Ahmed
Limjibhoy Rustomji Billimoria
Lawrence, G
Mulroney, E, Mrs
Master, Robert
Mitchell, G
McArthur Donald
Mysterius, Mitchell
Mitchell, B
Mitchell, J
Mithie, A, Capt
Nawab Mohsmul Mul Mohsinudaula
Narayan Singh Hawaldar
O'Connor,
Pigot, J L
Prichard, G M, Col
Pettingell, Mrs
Rajab, Ali
Rogers, Col, R E
Smith, Geo
Stoove, Wm
Virji, Narayanji
Woodcell, W A
Walker, Ernest
Wegtman, Aneta
Warburg, R I & Co

ACCORDING to the recently issued annual report on Indian immigration into the Straits Settlements in 1895 the supply of Indian labour in the Straits is still short of the demand. This is believed to be the result of inefficient recruiting. Complaints also continue to be made by the planters of the receipt of coolies unfit for labour, and every effort has been made to provide against this, so far as Government is concerned, by a strict medical examination at the depot at Negapatam. The Superintendent of the Depot there has, however, been instructed to pass all healthy men of the agricultural class, irrespective of absolute robustness of frame, so that it cannot be said that the examination is rigorous to excess. The report dwells also upon the fact that another obstacle to successful recruiting is the low rate of wages paid by planters. Better results would probably be obtained, and an ultimate saving effected, if the owners of estates employing Indian labour raised the rate of wages for indentured coolies, and shortened the period of the contract. It is further pointed out that the planters should combine and appoint an agent to personally conduct recruiting in Southern India, where the Straits are scarcely known as a field for emigration among the labouring class. The report is against the Government appointing an agent, and alleges that the remedy for the short supply of labour is in the hands of the planters themselves.

A MONUMENT placed on the grave, at Stockholm, of the celebrated Madame Sonya Kovalewsky, late professor of mathematics at the Stockholm University, was inaugurated the other day. A quantity of wreaths were sent for the occasion, one being from the Russian Female University at St. Petersburg, another from Professor Weierstrass, &c. Dr. Julie Sermantow, the fellow student and friend of the late proffessor was present, the Pope of the Stockholm Russian colony pronounced a speech in German.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr D W Houghton, Mr J S Biscol, Mr Abdoola Sawad, and 65 deck.

THE s s Bucephalus, 1,192 tons, Captain J Munro, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle with 300 horses and the following passengers:—Mr George Kiss, Mr G W Cotgrave, Mr R A Hyndes, Mr W Neale, Mr W B Lethbridge, Mr C Adams, Mr F Stuard, Mr B McMahon, Mr Storm and 9 deck.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Natal, 2,084 tons, Captain Bourdon, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr G Blane, Mr Ernest Morris, Mr and Mrs Hose, Mr Cristan, Mr Murray, Mr Aspinvall, Mr Paxton, Mrs Constance and 19 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Benedick	1583	Atkinson	P Gulf	30-10	J M & Co
B	Clydasdale	2295	Sharp	Antwerp	7-11	M M & Co
C	Mohammadi	1252	Ericksen	Jedda	4-11	B & P S N Co
D	Naseri	850	Miller			Do.
F	Hochheimer	1890	Reising	Hamburg	3-11	Glade&Co
G	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar	6-11	H Heyer
H	Avoca	905	Davidson			H C Joosub
N	Azamor	2004	Gibson	Dunkirk	3-11	Wallace&Co
O	Den of Airlie	2275	Singer			W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Adam	C Gulf	[illegible]	Shepherd&Co
Kaveri	553	Fakeera	Mangalore	30-10	do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Alecto	2341	Roshall	Hull	2-11	F M & Co
2	Australia	2321	Tait	Marseilles	6-11	W & A G & Co
3	Singapore	2432	Deo Costa	Geneva	12-11	F Croceo
4	Bisagno	1499	Mancini	China	8-11	F Croceo
6	Rohilla	2216	Cole	China		P & O S N Co
7	Imperator	2230	Nicolist	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
9	Okara	3135	Jacobs			M M & Co
11	Kalinadi	84		Daramtar		Shepherd&Co
12	Kt Commander	2731	Durant			K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	498	Whitehead	Kurrachee	31-10	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Canara	1902	B I S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Dilwara (Transport)	Mann	Southampton, Oct. 8.
	Natal (s)	Bourdon	Shanghai, Oct. 10.
	Kapurthala (s)	Robertson	Karachi, Oct. 27.
	Bucephalus ( )	Munro	Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Pemba (s)	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
	Rajpootana (s)	Shepherd	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Natal, for Marseilles, &c.
" Safari, for Zanzibar, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
26	Sumatra s	Crawford	London, Sept. 25.
	Kut Sang s	Geo Payde	Hongkong, Oct. 3.

DEPARTURES.

October 26.—Steamers Benares and Mount Tabor.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 29.

FROM LONDON.

India s—19 cases biscuits, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 61 cases oilmenstore, &c, Bomanji Manockji Panthaki; 8 cases ham, 4 cases bacon, and 6 cases cheese, Cowasji Badabhoy; 13 cases paper, &c, Thacker and Co; 9 bales printing paper, and 6 bales writing paper, Balcrustna Sazba and Co: 10 cases medicine Treacher and Co; 6 cases ham, 2 cases bacon, and 3 cases cheese, Jamsetji Framji; 88 cases provision, M Kikabhoy.
Carthage s—5 cases medicine, Madon Sons and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—21 cases plate glass, Abdool Hoosein Kurimji; 7 cases plate glass, Moosaji Moolla Atumji.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—200 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s—19 cases provision, Essoofally Russooljee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hochheimer s—6 cases glass beads, E Salemanjee; 35 cases chemicals, H Ruttonjee.

FROM VENICE.

Carthage s—7 cases soap, Jakeria Essa; 5 cases glass beads, R Krimbhoy.

FROM BOULGNE.

India s—12 cases provision, &c, Treacher and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—16 cases soap, Tar Mahamed Hajee Abbo; 3 cases chemical, A Mahalar.
Amphetrite s—2 casks rectified spirit, Treacher and Co.
Gisela s—5 cases writing paper, F Mahomedally.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th October, 1896.

1. The Range at Coorla will be open daily for carbine practice from the 1st November. The first spoon Competition will take place on Sunday 1st November—Distance 200 and 300 yards.

2. The arms and accoutrements of No. 1 Co. are now ready for issue at the Fort Head-quarters. Members are requested to obtain them as early as possible.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th October, 1896.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week commencing Monday the 2nd proximo will be as follows:—

(1) Combined Company and Recruits Drill.—On Monday the 2nd proximo at 5-15 p.m. on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital opposite Head-quarters.

(2) Byculla School.—At 4-30 p.m. (Monday) 2nd proximo and (Thursday) 5th proximo.

(3) Cathedral High School.—At 3-30 p.m. (Tuesday) 3rd proximo and (Thursday) 5th proximo.

(4) Byculla Scottish School.—At 3-30 p.m. on (Friday) 6th proximo.

(5) John Connon School.—At 3-30 p.m. on (Wednesday) 4th proximo.

(6) St. Mary's College.—At 4-15 p.m. on (Tuesday) 3rd proximo and at 7-15 a.m. on (Thursday) 5th proximo.

(7) St. Peter's School.—At 4 p.m. on (Tuesday) 3rd proximo and (Friday) 6th proximo.

BATTALION PARADE.

(8) Gymkhana end of the parade ground.—At 5 p.m. on Saturday the 7th proximo for a march out.

2. On and after Monday next the 2nd proximo the range at Coorla will be available daily for class firing as well as practice.

The Commanding Officer hopes that all Recruits will do their class firing by the end of December.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The third Regimental Dance of the season will take place in the Town Hall, on Friday, the 6th November.

Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following:—
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Qr.-Mr. Sergt. W. Stephens, Stephens & Sons, Girgaum.
Colr.-Sergt. H. Black, Govt. Tel. Office, Pydhownie.
Colr.-Sergt. R. Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Colr.-Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Volunteer W. T. Garlab, Byculla, School, Byculla.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.
Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies.
Non-members Rs. 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

FOR ball gowns there are several newly introduced light fabrics, such as gaze soutache, with designs, in relief, of narrow silk cord. Another of something the same character is called gaze Louisine. This is not unlike alpaca, but has an over design in silk brocade. Black figured lisses, with a little floral pattern all over them, are fresh looking. One has a pink flower, another a pale blue, a third green, and so on. The new colourings in chiffon (writes "A Lady" in the *Standard*) are sure to be admired. There is "cerisette," a lovely pink; "Doge," a beautiful, rather dark blue, and a number of water greens, all called after rivers, which look especially well at night. The flowered gauzes can also be recommended, and the Arabesque coloured mousseline-de-soie and the white with embroidered ribbon patterns.

DISOBEDIENCE in the Army is looked upon as one of the gravest crimes a soldier can be guilty of, and in the past it has often been punished with death. The fate of a battle and the lives of thousands of men, let alone our national honour, have often been dependent upon the prompt carrying out of what might have seemed a trivial order. Discipline without good health, however would be like a house without a foundation; therefore, great pains are taken to keep our fighting men free from disease. Holloway's Pills have always been found an excellent medicine for this purpose, as, in addition to cleansing the blood, they invigorate and give tone to the system.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh! I have been using since 40 years!"

TRY PEARSE and Co.'s own made Fondants, per lb. Re. 1-4. Almond Paste Sweets for Dessert, per lb. Re. 1-8. Liqueur Bon-Bons, per lb. Re. 1-12. Pralines Pink and White, per lb. Re. 1-8. Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

SECOND-HAND Celestinas in good order with 3 Music Rolls, Rs. 9; Phoenix with 6 Tunes, Rs. 30; Aristons with 6 Tunes, Rs. 22.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, Next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed or empty bottles returned.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS for all XMAS GOODS, are now Ready with Calendar for 1897. Sent Post Free on application. Apply early, SHROFF BROTHERS Fort, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAWN MOWERS.—The Patent Excelsior the best of all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inches.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay

VARIETIES in GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Opals, &c., are READY for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJEE and Co., Jewellers, &c., 125, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE.—One Albion Printing Press by Fredrick Ullmer, with all its necessaries to be sold. For further particulars apply to the Manager, CENTRAL INDIA PRESS, MHOW.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

LANOWLI.—TO BE LET, Well-furnished HOUSE, from now to first week in December. Apply to "A. S. P.," care of this Office.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated. Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

MATHERAN-GRANVILLE HOTEL.—Consisting of Several detached Bungalows, is the largest and best Situated. It is also the nearest to Gymakana, Geral Station and all the fashionable resorts.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in the Alexandra Hotel from—to—November, and have received every attention. The food was of excellent quality and plenty of it. The charges most moderate. I wish Mr. PESTONJI the success he deserves. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to this Hotel.—W. RAMSDEN.

EUROPEAN NURSE, Wanted immediately Up-country, to take charge child 20 months old. Copies of testimonials and salary required, to be sent to "X O X," care of this Paper.

WANTED for Calcutta First-class Hotel YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good salary.—Apply, "M. N.," care of this Office.

WHY SUFFER any longer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Influenza, and other chest diseases of any standing? Buy Dr. Dastoor's Expectorant; it will cure where all remedies have failed. The first dose gives complete and instantaneous relief, Re. 1-4 per bottle, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co's., Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic............as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and 31, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Established 1889.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

ENGLISH and FRENCH CRETONNES and TAPESTRIES, Refined and artistic Colourings by Eminent Designers. Patterns post free, from JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, Bombay

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay. In the Mofussil, postage extra.

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BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

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SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3. HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

ELECTRICITY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions, sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,

Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,

Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.

Price:—Rs. 2 per box.

R. WISEMAN & Co.,

FYZABAD.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

ÆRATED WATERS.

THESE Waters are prepared from the recipe of a celebrated Belfast Maker of Ærated Waters, and will not become rancid by keeping.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz Rs. a
SODA WATER	0 8	LITHIA	0 12
LEMONADE	0 12	SELTZER	0 12
TONIC	0 12	POTASH	0 12
GINGERALE	0 12	HOP ALE	0 12
RASPBERRY	0 12		

ARE NOW ON SALE AT

MESSRS. SOUZA AND FERNANDEZ,

MILITARY SQUARE, FORT, BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,

LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

Wholesale Agent for India:—

STANLEY OAKES.

13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

A. ROLLER,

ENGINEERING WORKS,

BERLIN N 20.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Sole Speciality.—

IMPROVED

MATCH-MAKING MACHINERY.

Of latest pattern and highest capacity. Three factories already installed in India, many others over all the world. Special experience in manufacturing matches in tropical countries.

CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

REPRESENTATIVE—

F. BOMANN, M. E.

Letters to be addressed care of MANAGER of this paper

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 29.

AT the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday 31 lakhs out of the 40 lakhs offered were allotted nearly all to Bombay, at 1s. 2 13-16d., tenders at the minimum rate receiving 89 per cent., and 9 lakhs of Wire Transfers to the same Presidency, at 1s. 2 7-8d., these rates showing an advance of 9-32d. and 5-16d. respectively on the previous Wednesday's allotment rates. Extra sales of Bills were made yesterday of 1¼ lakh on Bombay, at 1s. 2 29-32d.; and small amounts on the other two Presidencies at the same price. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' further advanced their buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 2 19-32d. per rupee.

No further withdrawals of Gold from the Bank of England took place yesterday, and Consols advanced 1-16th per cent., to 108 3-4; Indian Sterling Loan being unaltered at 117¼. The rates of discount, Bank and market were unaltered. An advance of 9-16ths took place in 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities at £62¼. A further decline of 1-16d. took place in the price of Bar Silver, at 29 7-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal receded in value ¼ cent, to 64 ¾ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·84¼ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 101⅞; with Paris Exchange on London a shade lower, at fcs. 25·21.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place yesterday in the price of spot Mid.-Uplands Cotton in Liverpool at 4 17-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-16d. lower in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 25-64d. for October deliveries and 4 7-32d. for February-March. Prices of Broach in all grades were 1-32d. higher. The market closed firm; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 12,000 bales, inclusive of 900 East Indians. The day's Imports were 25,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York was unchanged yesterday, at 7 15-16 cents. per lb.; and January Futures were virtually unaltered at 7·93 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 44,000 bales, which, and the previous figures given this season, compare as follows with those for the same time in 1895, and 1894, respectively:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Wednesday's Receipts	44,000	38,000	82,000
Four days' do.	223,000	187,000	302,000
Since 1st September	2,209,000	1,535,000	2,085,000

Business in Cotton here has been very slack today, the Sales having aggregated only 700 bales, of which exporters have taken 100 Cawnpore Ginned, at Rs. 190; and 50 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 188; and the Mills 200 Pachora, at Rs. 165; 150 Bhusawal, at Rs. 173; and 100 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 169; and Dhulia, at Rs. 167 per candy. The feeling has been steady, and prices are all unchanged.

The drought in the Mofussil having continued, we have little to add to the weather and crop telegraphic advices received at the beginning of the week, and prospects of the harvest generally become more gloomy daily. With regard to Cotton, the picking of the crop is going on more or less in the Bengal, and Oomrawuttee circles in fine bright weather. At Broach, the plants are flourishing, in flower, and showing bolls; and the same may be said of the crop in some districts of the Dhollera circle, but in others the plants are suffering from hot winds.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets are unchanged to-day in all respects.

The Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,570	bales.
Wheat	15,093	cwts.
Linseed	5,045	"
Rapeseed	7,095	"
Gingellyseed	5,442	"
Poppyseed	1,377	"
Castorseed	6,194	"
Rice	8,760	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged. Quotations for Anwerp and Dunkirk are 13s. to 13s. 6d. and for Liverpool 15s., and to other ports 13s. to 14s. per ton. No fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened quiet and unsettled at 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The Bazaar came out as buyers, and a good deal of business was done, rates receding 1-16d. all round, and the market closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 21-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 11-16d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 27-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50¼	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very unsettled, and rates for 3½ per Cents have fluctuated a good deal, rising at one time to 103 3-8 for the settlement, and then declining to 102 1-8 for Money and the settlement, and 102 3-8 for the November account, at which they remained for some time, but at the close, 3-16ths per cent. above these rates was named. Par has been quoted for Threes.

SHARES.—This market remains quiet in tone upon the whole and prices generally are steady; but in the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip there has been a decline of Rs. 100, in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 40, in Sholapore; of Rs. 25, in Morarji Goculdass; of Rs. 20 each in City of Bombay and Oriental; and of Rs. 10, in Currimbhoy; and an advance of Rs. 25 each, in Framjee Petit; and Hindustan; of Rs. 20 in Sassoon; of Rs. 15, in Western India; of Rs. 7½ in Mazagaon, and of Rs. 5 in New Great Eastern. In Presses New Indian, are Rs. 5 lower. In Miscellaneous Bombay Flour has declined Rs. 25; while on the other hand Bombay-Burmah Trading, have advanced Rs. 15, in the second issue; John Roberts and Port Canning Rs. 5 each; and Thacker and Co., Rs. 2. Bank of Bengal shares are Rs. 20 lower; and Bank of Bombay, Rs. 2½, at Rs. 1,335 per share.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th October 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,02,000	2,16,000	4,000	3,22,000
Or per mile of Railway	61	129	2	192
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	16,52,893	20,88,300	75,927	38,17,120
Total for 15 weeks	17,54,893	23,04,300	79,927	41,39,120
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,46,013	2,21,473	5,747	3,73,263
Per mile of Ry do.	87	132	4	223
Total to corresponding date do.	19,03,480	27,99,666	94,283	47,97,429

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 51,263
Ditto to date .... " 6,58,309

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th October, 1896, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	85,000	1,50,000	4,000	2,39,000
Or per mile of Railway	181	325	9	518
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	11,93,630	15,35,581	52,268	27,81,479
Total for 15 weeks	12,78,630	16,85,581	56,268	30,20,479
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,00,937	1,45,750	1,225	2,47,912
Per mile of Ry do.	219	316	3	538
Total to corresponding date do.	13,09,857	18,27,481	44,499	31,81,837

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 8,912
Ditto to date .... " 1,61,358

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COTTON—October 28, Alice Helen, the idolized daughter of Mrs. E. Gibbons, and beloved wife of P. W. Cotton, Loco Depart., B. B. and C. I. Railway. Deeply and sincerely mourned by her loving husband, children and relations.

"But oh! For the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still.
But the tender grace of a day that is dead, will never come back to me."

(London papers please copy).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EVANS—October 21, at Nowgong, C. I., the wife of Captain G. M. Evans, 8th Bengal Infantry, prematurely of a daughter, (Still-born.)

MANUK—October 20, at 7, Moira Street, Calcutta, the wife of John Manuk, Esq., of a son.

TYERS—October 23, at Lingareni Collieries, the wife of J. E. Tyers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BUHRER—LUNGLEY—At St. John's Church, Calcutta, Carl Augustus Buhrer, to Frances Katherine, eldest daughter of Captain Lungley, late R. I. M.

FITZPATRICK—HARRINGTON—September 29, at Agra, by the Revd. F. Correya, Thomas Sutherland Fitzpatrick, Assistant Engineer, Etawah, to Alice Marshall, nee Harrington.

DEATHS.

BEGG—October 21, at Steneside, Dajiling, very suddenly, Robert Alexander (Bobbie) the dearly beloved child of Harry and Ida Begg, aged one year and five months.

CAVE—October 14, at Kandy, Ceylon, Major C. D. Cave, 2nd Suffolk Regiment aged 44.

EVANS—October 22, at Nowgong, C. I., Louie, the dearly loved wife of Captain G. M. Evans, 8th Bengal infantry.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1896.

IT is an ominous fact that just at a time when it is believed that the people of the North-West Provinces and Oudh are about to suffer unusual want, a review should be issued by the Lieutenant-Governor in the ordinary course of official duty detailing the "Scarcity and Relief operations during the spring and summer of 1896." Last year there was an early cessation of the monsoon—though not so early as has been the case this season—and the last three months of the year were almost entirely rainless. The result was that the ryots in some districts felt the pressure of want. But it was only in British Bandlekhand, comprising the districts of Banda, Hamirpur, Jalum and Jhansi, that relief works on an extensive scale were required. The present will be the fourth unfavourable season that Bandlekhand has suffered in succession. The country is for the most part black cotton soil and except in Jalum and Hamirpur which are to some extent traversed by branches of the Betwa canal, it is unprotected by irrigation. In point both of the fertility of its soil and the industry and skill of its agricultural population, Bandlekhand compares unfavourably with the rest of the North-West. It is, therefore, not surprising to learn that since the autumn of 1893 the outturn of the *kharif* crops has been uniformly poor and that of the principle *rabi* crop (wheat mixed with either gram or barley) has been worse. This prolonged adversity led to 13 per cent. of the kharif area, and 19 per cent. of the rabi area going out of cultivation. The stock of grain in the villages became low, prices began to rise before the end of 1895, and the impoverished landowning classes were unable to assist their tenants. By the beginning of the present year, it was manifest that the districts were about to pass through a period of distress. Fortunately the affected area was well served by railways the result of a wise employment of the Famine Insurance Fund. It was apparent that private trade would be capable of supplying all the food required, and that no heavier burden would fall on the Government than attaches to the provision of relief works and other measure of charitable or gratuitous assistance. When in February last the failure of the *rabi* became certain, test works were started in the useful form of improvement, and repairs to roads, half a lakh of rupees being set aside for the purpose. Relief circles were formed, and officers to take charge of them were nominated; the executive staff of the various districts was strengthened; sites were selected for poor-houses; and the programme of relief works was revised and expanded. Preparations were made for dealing with sickness, should it occur; and a staff of hospital assistants was deputed to supervise sanitary arrangements on relief works and administer medical comforts in temporary hospitals. The administrative frame-work necessary for the management of large relief operations was thus made ready at an early stage, to be filled in as might be found necessary later on. The number of applicants for employment on the relief works steadily rose, and another half lakh of rupees was allotted for the purpose.

In the month of March Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick went to Bandlekhand and held a conference at Jhansi. At this conference it was ordered that the expenditure on famine relief should be so laid out as to be of permanent benefit to the affected districts. It was also laid down that as far as possible the people should be employed near their homes to prevent the disintegration of villages. The relief works were handed over to the charge of the Public Works Department, only small works being retained in the charge of the District Officers. Great economy is believed to have followed from the employment of some twenty-four tahsildars on the affected area as paymasters. The need for carefully planning the campaign against want was soon demonstrated. It had been officially estimated that at the period of greatest pressure the numbers in receipt of relief would not exceed 140,000. But by the middle of April the number was exceeded, and in the third week in May 264,000 people were employed. The wages, regulated carefully with reference to the rations prescribed in the Famine Relief Code, averaged about 9¾ pies per day per head of all the men, women and children employed. The resolution expresses the opinion of Government that the constant and minute adjustment of wages to the price of grain caused unnecessary labour and complication. The Lieutenant Governor considers that no alteration need be made when the change in prices is less than ten per cent, and has ordered that this should be the rule in future. The relief was not confined to providing work. One lakh and three quarters of rupees were distributed by way of recoverable advances without interest while land revenue was suspended to the extent of about eleven lakhs of rupees. This relief was all the more appreciated since under the peculiar land system in the North-West Provinces the suspension or remission of land revenue carries with it the suspension or remission of double that amount in rent. With the approach of the monsoon came the chance of being able to earn a living without Government aid. At the beginning of June the Government laid down the policy to be adopted after the breaking of the rains with the object of inducing the people to return to their ordinary avocations as soon as possible. Village works being carried out by civil officers were to be contracted to a minimum on the breaking of the rains, and no further grants for such works were to be made, it being left to the Commissioner's discretion to continue the distribution of gratuitous relief in villages and at poor-houses when absolutely necessary. With regard to road works, orders were issued that all operations under the control of the Public Works Department should be reduced to small proportions on the break of the rains. The combined effect of these measures reinforced by the certainty of ordinary agricultural employment when the rains set in led to a constant decrease in the number of people employed. By the middle of July the relief works were practically at an end.

Now that there are threatenings of much greater difficulties in the North-West Provinces than those which led to the adoption of the measures we have described, the experience gained in the spring and summer of the present year will be of no little value. The resolution concludes with an interesting summary of the more useful lessons which actual experience in these relief operations have taught. Generally speaking this summary goes to show that the rules and procedure prescribed by the Famine Code are effective and easy in working. But naturally they do not provide for all contingencies. No Code which the wit of man can devise could do so, for relief operations are fruitful in surprises which call for decision and resource from the officers on the spot. Among the more important orders laid down by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick as a result of the experience of the present year may be mentioned the direction that works intended to relieve the agricultural population in the vicinity of their villages are best carried out through the agency of the village landlords or headmen. In the larger works managed by the P. W. D., it is ordered that the number of labourers under an "officer in charge" should ordinarily not exceed 5,000; and if there are more than 3,000, there should also ordinarily be two sub-overseers or work agents. In every case each sub-overseer or work agent should have an intelligent assistant or "mate" to help him to lay out the work. For every five or six "charges" an inspecting officer of the standing of a Public Works upper subordinate is required. The rigid enforcement of the gang system is also insisted on. By means of a register a gang can at any time be checked independently of other gangs. This great advantage does not attach to the alternative "ticket system," under which vouchers are delivered to individuals in the morning, to be exchanged for money in the evening. Under the "ticket system" it is obligatory to count and classify at a particular time in the afternoon the whole of the persons present on a work, in order to obtain a satisfactory check; and this has been found to be, not only extremely laborious, but usually impracticable. In regard to the wages bi-weekly payments are ordered. They are approved on the ground that they save the labourers a daily wait until a late hour on the works, and also reduce the difficulty of providing a sufficient supply of copper coin, as small silver coin can then be used also. But bi-weekly payments can only be introduced if gang registers are maintained in perfect order. The resolution gives most useful data derived from actual experience as to how to combat famine and will well repay the careful attention of responsible administrators not only in the North-West Provinces, but also in all parts of the country where scarcity is threatened.

THE annual return of fatal accidents on Indian Railways shows that with an increase of eleven hundred and thirty-one miles in the mean mileage worked and of 3,454,106 miles of the train-mileage run, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock and permanent-way during 1895 was only a small increase of the average of the four previous years. There were serious accidents attended by loss of life in the period chosen for comparison, therefore, the year under report comes out very favourably. The safety of railway travelling in India may be judged from the fact that only eight passengers were killed and thirty-seven injured by accidents to trains in the past year, the figures of the previous four years average —29 and 86—being after all but few. Though seventy-five passengers killed and a hundred and seventy-four injured from other causes than accidents to trains form an increase on the average of the past four years the figures are very low, if they be compared with those of any other country in the world. It is calculated that 151,723,981 persons travelled by rail, and the figures quoted give an average of one person killed in every 1,828,000 and one injured in every 719,071. Another calculation which the Government statistician, who revised the report, makes the proportion of passengers killed and injured by train accidents from causes beyond their own control, as compared with the numbers travelling, one killed in every 18,965,498 and one injured in every 4,100,648. So that the average risk of accident to daily passengers on the Indian Railways is little greater than that incurred in driving through the streets of Bombay in a hackney-carriage. Railway servants, too, in India run smaller risks than those in other countries. The casualties to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors from accidents to trains in the past year were only eleven fatal, and thirty injuries. From causes unconnected with accidents to trains the casualties were 152 killed and 360 injured. While there were fewer injured there were more killed, but that is a detail. Close upon two thousand head of cattle were destroyed by engines or trains, an increase of over six per cent. on the average. In relation to the train-mileage run, it seems that the total number of accidents of all descriptions was highest on the Jorhat State Railway, which gave an average of one accident in 702 train-miles; next to that line, the Cooch Behar Railway with an average of one in 2,083; then the Dibru-Sadiya, the Nizam's Guaranteed State, the Bengal Dooars, and the Southern Mahratta Railways with averages of one in 2,129, one in 4,777, one in 5,552, and one in 6,847 respectively. The lowest number recorded relatively to the train-mileage run was on the East Indian Railway, one in 30,019 train-miles, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway coming next with one in 24,793, the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway one in 24,046, the Indian Midland Railway with one in 19,079, the Eastern Bengal State Railway with one in 17,701, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway with one in 17,127. The Southern Mahratta Railway killed most cattle.

IN return for commercial concessions to China, the nature of which is not shown in Reuter's telegram, Japan has been granted privileges hitherto only enjoyed by Western nations. The English, American, and French residents in Shanghai and Hankow each possess separate settlements, where they have their own systems of municipal government. The concession now granted to Japan will give the subjects of that enterprising kingdom a similar privilege with regard not only to Shanghai and Hankow but also to Tiensin and Amoy. At these latter ports, Europeans have their own settlement, but they are under one European municipality, instead of having separate local self-governing institutions. The Japanese will now have a municipality to themselves at these ports. It remains to be seen whether under the most favoured nation clause, the Western nationalities will also claim individual local self-governing institutions at Tientsin and Amoy. We do not know that much would be gained by so doing, excepting that further portions of these ports would be eliminated from the corrupt local administration of the Chinese. The European residents in the treaty ports have naturally a great deal in common whatever their nationality may be, and if a Frenchman or an American in Shanghai finds a place of residence to suit him he is not deterred from taking it because it is situated outside the limits of his own particular municipality. Still there is a natural desire on the part of each nationality to obtain a land concession. Only recently the German residents in Shanghai have asked for and obtained the privilege. As far as possible the Japanese have kept without the limits of Chinese municipal jurisdiction and at Shanghai have found homes and offices in the American quarter. The rearrangement therefore is not being made as a means of deliverance from the exactions of Chinese municipal subordinates. It simply gives the Japanese a field entirely to themselves in which to develope their commercial relations with China.

BUBONIC fever in the vital statistics of the past week was responsible for seventy-two deaths in Bombay, an increase of nineteen on the previous weekly return. Deaths from fevers of all kinds numbered two hundred and five, fifteen in excess of last week's numbers. The total number of deaths has gone up from 696 to 698 on the week, the death-rate leaping from 36·82 per thousand to 42·08. Thus it will be seen that the week has been a very unhealthy one. One hundred and eleven died from affections of the respiratory organs and 95 from phthisis, both these complaints being answerable for larger numbers than a week ago, while diarrhoea carried off forty as against eighteen. An analysis of the bubonic fever figures shows that in Mandvie 24 fatal cases occurred as against 25, whilst Dongri, which last week reported three, shows this week ten. Khumbarwada had five fatal cases; Lower Colaba, Umarkhadi, Market and Mazagon each report four—higher figures in each case. Fanaswadi and Tadwadi had each three instead of one. Bhuleshwar, Girgaum, and Nagpada had each two, and North Fort, Kamatipura and Sion each one. Sion and Girgaum were free last week; Dhobi Talao must be added to the list of divisions which have been free this week, which includes Upper and Middle Colaba, South Fort, Esplanade, Chuckla, Khara Talao, Choupathi, Mahalaxmi, Walkeshwar and all districts beyond Byculla with the exception of Sion. Five of the bubonic deaths this week were of Jains; four Brahmins, two Bhatias, forty-five Hindus of other castes; two out-castes, two Musalmans, one Jew and one Native Christian. Lingaets, Parsis, Negro-Africans, Chinese, Eurasians and Europeans still escape.

THE services of the Honourable Mr. E. Hosking, I.C.S., at present acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India on his relief by the Honourable Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, I.C.S.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. W. H. SEALY will, on relief, take up his permanent appointment as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

MR. A. R. BONUS, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Bhor, from the date Mr. H. T. Ommanney, I.C.S., gives over charge.

MR. R. P. LAMBERT, on relief by Mr. W. L. B. Souter, will act as District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals. The services of Mr. C. H. Longley, on relief by Mr. Lambert, are replaced at the disposal of the Political Department.

IN modification of Government Notification dated the 26th September, it is notified that Mr. T. S. Hamilton, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, has been granted privilege leave for eighteen days with effect from the 13th October 1896.

CAPTAIN E. G. R. WILKINS, 14th Bombay Infantry, is to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa in addition to his Military duties, vice Major A. Wapshare, pending further orders.

MR. F. T. V. AUSTIN, District Superintendent of Police, Thana, is granted furlough for one year.

MR. L. S. OSMASTON on return from leave will be Divisional Forest Officer, Poona.

MR. J. DAVIDSON has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 26th October.

MR. J. F. WALKE, is officiating as Port Officer, Bombay, until relieved by Commander Wilson, who has been appointed Port Officer, vice Commander Bean, retired.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. T. PETERS, M.B., acting Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-eight days.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., C.M. (Aber.), has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

CAPTAIN J. P. CORNFORTH has been gazetted Quarter-Master, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Hugh Henry Swan and Lieutenant Stephen Brooks, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps.

MR. T. B. FRY has been appointed to do duty as Professor of Forestry at the College of Science, Poona, from the re-opening of the College, pending further orders, and in addition to hold charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Working Plans, Central Circle, unless relieved before. Mr. R. S. F. Fagan, on relief, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Central Circle. Mr. G. R. Duxbury to be Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik, from the date Mr. C. Greathead proceeds on leave.

MR. M. M. BHOWNUGGREE, M.P., C.I.E., who arrived by the last mail steamer, left Bombay yesterday afternoon for Matheran, where he intends to stay for a few days. A number of his friends met him at the Victoria Terminus at the time of his departure.

THE next Kathiawar Races will be held Feb. 9th, 11th, and 13th.

THE total number of deaths registered in B bay during the week ending Oct. 27 was giving a death-rate of 42·08 per annum per thous as against 26·57 the corresponding period of year, and 27·96 the average over the past five yea Of the total number 205 died from fevers; measles; 4, cholera; 95 phthisis; 45, diseas of the nervous system, 111, affections of the respiratory organs; 40 diarrhoea; 13, dysentery; 33, still-born; 58, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 48; Brahmin, 24; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 352; Hindu outcaste, 44; Musalman, 159; Parsee, 29; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 18; Eurasian, 3; European, 5; Negro-African, 2; Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 283 as against 271 the corresponding period of last year, and 291 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

LONDON, OCT. 28.

Mr. Bryan is striving his utmost to win the labour vote, and his success in this direction at Chicago has had a depressing effect on stocks to-day.

SPEECH BY LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

Lord Charles Beresford, speaking in a debate at the Constitutional Club, to-day, declared that the equipment of Batoum and Bizerta as arsenals, coupled with the Franco-Russian Alliance required Great Britain to form a counteracting naval base in the Mediterranean, and hence we should declare our policy had changed with circumstances, and that we intend to remain in Egypt.

SURRENDER OF A MASHONA CHIEF.

An important Mashona Chief, Ndema, has surrendered.

SPEECH BY LORD DUFFERIN IN BELFAST.

Lord Dufferin, speaking at a Municipal Banquet in Belfast, last night, said that the international situation more than ever imposed the necessity for perfect preparedness on the part of Great Britain, but he hoped that the development of the idea of arbitration would mitigate the risk of international strife.

THE PUNJAB LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, OCT. 29.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and party left Simla this morning. They proceed by marches by the old road to Kalka and by train to Delhi, halting there from the 2nd to 7th November. His Honour proceeds on tour for at least one month from Delhi, but the details are not yet finally settled.

THE WEATHER AT SIMLA.

The weather is again unsettled, with a cold wintry look, and early snow is expected.

A SEPOY AMOK.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

News received from Fort Sandeman says that a sepoy of the 40th Pathans, ran amok last night, killing Lieutenant Yates, Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Downes, 7th Bombay Lancers, one sepoy and one follower, also wounding Lieutenant Maclachlan of the 40th Pathans and one sepoy. The murderer was captured.

POONA, OCT. 29.

News has been received in Poona of a Pathan sepoy ran amok at Fort Sandeman, killing one Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers and wounding several others. The Lieutenant belongs to the 7th Bombay Cavalry.

ACCIDENTS ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

After considerable exertion through communication was restored on the Southern Mahratta Railway to-day. The first train, which went on, was the mail from Poona. Still another line has yet to be repaired. This will take some time to put in order. It seems that a train was standing at the time of the accident, and three wagons were damaged. The Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways went there to hold an official enquiry.

Another railway accident happened to-day at Alandi. The cause of the accident was by a goods train from Poona being admitted on the same line on which a down goods train was standing. Both engines were damaged. The blame is laid on a pointsman.

CHOLERA AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, OCT. 29.

Seven cases of cholera are reported in the G. I. P. Railway quarters here, and one in the Civil Station. Dr. Harris with his assistant is busy doing his utmost to stop it spreading. The relative of a lady, who was removed to the Mayo Hospital, is doing fairly well; other cases are rather serious. The cause is unknown.

Severe pressure is experienced by the Railway working staff owing to some being placed in quarantine. Messrs. Wood's and Vears' families are victims. The only cause is attributable to famine. People were plying about, begging bread and cheap victuals. The sanitary condition of the town is fairly good.

PERRETT'S ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

SECUNDERABAD, OCT. 29.

Perrett was charged with escaping from jail before the Cantonment Magistrate here to-day. The jailor and two other witnesses testified to the escape and the manner in which it was effected. Mr. N. S. Battenberg, pleader, who appeared on behalf of the prisoner, advanced the plea that the prisoner was actuated to escape by suggestions and the influence of his two accomplices, which facts might be reckoned in extenuation of the sentence. The magistrate deferred judgment.

SCARCITY IN MATHERAN.

RELIEF OPERATIONS.

MATHERAN, OCT. 29.

A sum of nearly two thousand rupees has been subscribed towards the Matheran Famine Relief Fund. At least six thousand is required. Mr. Framjee Metha, of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, collects subscriptions. Dr. Hay, the popular Superintendent, has kindly consented to give every possible assistance, and will preside at to-morrow's committee meeting. His assistant, Mr. Pursunesing, also assists. Relief operations commence next Sunday. Messrs. Jewajee Ghandhy and Furdoonjee Kanga, solicitors, and Mr. Bejonjee Chinoy have joined the committee.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru, left Tuticorin for Singapore on 28th instant.

COLOMBO OCT. 29.

Oriental steamer Lusitania, from Australia, arrived

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 22-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	108¾
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62½
Bar Silver	29 7-8

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 29th October, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...		0 p.m.	...	...
Teheran	29	2	47 p.m.	...	22
Suez	29	3	0 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 29th October 1896.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	44	...	1
" Karachi	...	35	...	2
" Madras	...	31	...	1

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the re-introduction of the ordinary system of "sub. *pro tem*," promotions in the Engineer establishment of the Military Works Department.

IT is not intended to abandon Fort Stedman, in the Southern Shan States, for the present. The temporary barracks for Native Infantry there are to be rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 45,000.

As famine relief works extend the Military Works Department will be indented upon for Engineers, as the Public Works Department will be unable to supply the number of officers required.

THE War Office authorities have concurred in the extension of the appointment of Captain A. St. J. Seton, Liverpool Regiment, as Adjutant of the Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion, to the 31st March, 1897.

MR. JOHN ELIOT Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, will shortly pay another visit to the Straits Settlements in connection with the scheme for observations on the monsoon current over the maritime area about India.

THE recent grant of ten lakhs by the Government of India to the North-West Provinces Government will be devoted to advances to ryots to enable them to obtain seed grain. It is hoped that many landowners will help their tenants in a similar way.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the appointment of a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General at the Headquarters of the Bengal Command from April 1st, 1897, and substitution of a 2nd Class Station Staff Officer for the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at Allahabad.

IT is understood that one of the lines likely to be taken up at an early date by the new Burma Railway Company will be from Meiktila to Myingyan. It may possibly prove useful as a famine relief work, though the crop prospects have lately improved in the districts which the line would traverse.

THERE was a heavy fall of snow last week on the high ranges north of Simla, and rain and hail fell in the station itself. It was hoped that the storm might have extended to the Punjab plains, but it was purely a local disturbance and was followed by clear weather. The temperature in Simla was five or six degress below the normal for two or three days, a north wind setting in from the Snowy Range though not blowing violently.

THE detailed survey of a direct line of railway from Agra to Delhi has been sanctioned. This if put in hand would provide most useful work in connection with famine relief, should the distress become severe in the country through which it passes. The project is one which has been in the air for a long time past, and it would probably pay handsomely on capital outlay: though it is not free from objections on other grounds.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. C. HOGG, Bombay Cavalry, and Brigadier-General M. Gerard, commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, have been granted good service pensions, available owing to the succession to Colonel's allowances of Colonel Carpendale and Major-General H. M. Evans.

OF the gang of Marri outlaws who committed the recent outrage at Sunari railway station four were captured on Sunday and one killed by a party of 25 men of the 24th Baluchistan Regiment under command of General Gatacre, who pursued the gang into the hills. General Gatacre returned to headquarters the same evening.

THE Government of Indian having decided that the consent of cadets should be taken, as in the case of other volunteers, to their being bound by the revised Sections 16 and 27 of Act X. of 1896—under which sections it is provided that volunteers may be called out for service in case of emergency in the limits laid down in the latter Act—all cadets enrolled in the 2nd Battalion Calcutta Volunteer Rifles since the 13th March 1896 have been called upon to sign a printed declaration.

IT will be remembered that when Sir Antony MacDonnell was on tour in July last, the native Bar of Sitapur waited on him with a representation bringing a series of charges of judicial misdemeanour against the Deputy Magistrate. The result was that the Lieutenant Governor ordered a departmental inquiry by the Magistrate of the District, at which the complainants were invited to substantiate their accusations. It has now been decided that a *prima facie* case of corruption has been established, and the Deputy Magistrate has been suspended by Government, pending his prosecution in the criminal courts.

THE Resident in Kashmir starts for Sialkot on the 2nd November. He is at present on tour in the Liddar Valley. Captain Godfrey, the officiating British Agent at Gilgit, crossed the Burzil Pass with Mrs. Godfrey on the 14th instant, without any difficulty, being fortunate to find the pass quite free of snow.

A DESPATCH winding up all business connected with the Lyall Committee's Report on Royal Engineers in the Public Works Department will probably go home next month.

MR. OLPHERT, whose name is so intimately associated with the construction of the telegraph line to Gilgit, has just returned to India *via* Chilas and the Khagan Valley. The journey over the Babusar Pass was a trying one, as early in October snow was lying for miles along the route. Mr. Olphert was accompanied by his wife, the first lady to visit Chilas or to cross the Babusar.

AT the Calcutta municipal meeting on Tuesday, after a long discussion, the rules under section 334 for the prevention of plague, as revised by the general committee, were agreed to with some modifications. The general committee had refused to accept the recommendations of the Medical Board as regards the isolation of females affected by the plague, and had struck out the provision relating to females altogether, leaving matters in the anomalous position that while male patients would be inspected and strictly isolated, female patients would be able to spread the disease in all directions. On this being pointed out the Commissioners ultimately consented to allow female patients to be inspected by the lady doctors, but excluded children from the liability to be taken to the hospital and added no proviso to enable females to be so dealt with. So far therefore, as the municipality is concerned, no females whatever and no boys under twelve can be removed to the isolation hospital in the event of proper provision for isolation at their homes being impossible.

IN a memorandum issued, the Health Officer of Calcutta while agreeing that the distinction made by the local Medical Board between true bubonic plague and the mild cases of fever with glandular enlargement so far reported in Calcutta is a perfectly fair one, expresses the opinion that isolation is none the less necessary. The two patients treated in the newly erected Plague Hospital have recovered, and have been allowed to return to their homes, but it by no means follows that further removals of mild cases to the hospital may not have to be made, even if the epidemic form of the disease does not appear. The only effective measure to prevent the epidemic is to isolate all mild and suspected cases. To neglect this precaution would be to discard all control and power of preventing the disease from effecting a lodgment in the city.

FACTS are stranger than fiction remarks the Lahore paper which adds:—Two years ago a Mrs.——sought and obtained a divorce from her husband in one of the N.-W. P. Courts. Subsequently she married and lived happily for a few brief months, and now her second husband is suing for a divorce, his wife's first husband being the co-respondent.

THE Government of India have made further advance to the North-West Provinces for relief works and well digging, and the Local Governments have been authorised to open relief houses where necessary.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Benares is setting a good example to the landowners of these Provinces by his liberality towards his tenantry in this time of distress. His Highness has made arrangements for the advance of half a lakh of rupees among his tenants in Benares, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and other districts to assist them to sink *kutcha* wells for the irrigation of the spring crop; and he is going to spend another half a lakh of rupees in the construction of a bund at Chakia as a relief work. The advances are free of interest and recoverable by instalments over a series of four harvests.

IT appears that the conscription instituted by the Amir of Kabul was not agreed to by the heads of villages and tribes. Before issuing his edict that one man in every seven, not eight, should serve as a regular the heads of villages were consulted, and demurred. These conscripts were not to be paid by the Amir, but their pay was to be an additional cess on the villages from which they came. The headmen, therefore, not unreasonably asked that in return for this additional tax the Amir should promise that land on which the crops failed should have the assessment remitted. This the Amir declined to do and the conscription came to a standstill. The Amir is said to have represented that the additional troops were required for the Russian frontier.

IN the higher ranks of the Army Medical Staff, writes a contemporary, the next change of any importance will be the retirement of Surgeon-Major-General Giraud, at present stationed at Netley, in the course of November. This officer has by exchanging and an extension of the age limit, enjoyed over six years' home service, and *mirable dictu* it has been confined to only two stations. At the time of his assuming the duties of Surgeon-General at Netley, things were not in altogether a satisfactory state, owing in a great measure to the frequent changes of P. M. O's; no less than four of these gentlemen having held the reins in less than three years. It is encouraging to know that during Dr. Giraud's administration the management of this important centre of education has shown so much improvement that at present it leaves nothing to be desired. Great military guns like the Duke of Connaught, Lord Wolseley and Sir Redvers Buller have shed the light of their countenance and presence of late years at the Institution, and have shown a real interest in its welfare. Surgeon-Colonel Cuffe, C. B., at present in India, will probably succeed to the post of P. M. O. in November.

ALREADY, says the local paper, in some of the Native States in the Punjab the export of food-grain has been prohibited by the Durbars, and we may expect to see similar measures taken in other States. This is a precautionary measure, as until November has past no certain estimate can be formed of what crop prospects are likely to be, next year, in the Punjab. One good rainstorm sweeping over the Province any time before December would change the whole aspect of affairs, and the large grain-stocks which are known to be in existence in several districts would be put on the open market. The direct result would be a lowering of prices all over Northern India, and a brisk export of grain to the North-West Provinces. Of course with the future uncertainty and no signs of immediate rain the buniyas will continue to raise their prices, and Government cannot do more than exert moral influence upon them. In the eastern parts of the Central Provinces and northern Madras everything for the moment depends on the strength or weakness of the north-east monsoon. If it should come in with great force it may cause such disturbance in the Bay of Bengal region as may result in cyclonic storms working their way inland and giving heavy rain. The odds, however, are against this, for generally when the regular rains cease early the north-east monsoon is weak. The next fortnight should show whether there is any likelihood of abnormal conditions being established and the daily meteorological reports will be closely studied with a view to determining what changes are likely. The North-West Provinces, Oudh and Behar can scarcely expect rain now, for the usual dry autumnal weather seems to have set in beyond all question.

THE revenue which Government will derive from its irrigation works in Upper India this year will be far greater than any previously recorded. All the canals are working at full pressure, and the demand for water is enormous. The cultivators who are fortunate enough to be within reach of the distributaries foresee that their crops will be far more valuable than those of years of normal rainfall, and they take all the water that can possibly be granted to them. There are bickerings between neighbours, and the Canal officers have to be on the alert that sluices are not surreptitiously opened, but the people, as a rule, accept the orders passed, and busy themselves looking after their fields. They seem quite able to pay the full rates in spite of the rise in grain prices, and they will remain in comparative comfort, while in unirrigated districts the cultivators, labourers, and village folk suffer from the drought. In the N. W. Provinces the Ganges and Jumna Canals will render crops secure over millions of acres; and the Sone Canal in Bengal will be of immense benefits to the parts of the Shahabad District.

THE examination for the Finance and Superior Accounts will probably be confined in future to England. Promotions will be made from the lower grades in deserving cases as vacancies occur.

ONE of the most gratifying subscriptions yet received by the Committee of the Pasteur Institute of India is one of Rs. 4-10 spontaneously sent in by the native servants, officers' mess, 1st Gordon Highlanders, per Ramzan, khitmutgar. By the way, may we ask for the ninety and ninth time when all the money which has been subscribed for the establishment of an institution for the treatment of rabies, is to be put to the purpose for which it was intended?

WITH the capture of the Mullah Kala Khan and his principal dupe Jalamb all danger of a tribal rising among the Maris may safely be said to have passed: and we may congratulate ourselves on being saved a costly expedition. The danger was there undoubtedly, as the Political Officers on the spot were well aware, and if it has been averted the result is chiefly due to the promptitude with which Colonel Gaisford, the Political Officer at Sibi and General Gatacre have acted; the former in bringing in the fifteen headmen now at Sibi, and the latter in tracking the outlaws down before the ferment had time to spread and while the rest of the tribe were in two minds what to do.

A VERY large amount of labour is now employed in connection with the construction of the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway line, and the work is being pushed on most satisfactorily; but as the present number of hands employed is considered very inadequate to meet the emergency, the services of two Companies of Sappers and Miners, or two Companies of Madras Pioneers, have, we hear, been requisitioned to be placed at the disposal of the Engineer-in-Chief, to be employed this cold season on roadwork, and the cuttings, etc., to be made from the N'gekteik Gorge to the Salween River and thence to the Kunlon Ferry, a distance of over 300 miles. As it is considered impossible to complete the roadway in two seasons, it is probable that the services of either the Sappers or Pioneers will be placed at the disposal of the Engineer-in-Chief for some time.

THE bicycle has met with determined opposition in Simla. The Municipality will not hear of it, and its very appearance on the Mall has been the signal for all sorts of cautions to the owners, a few of whom are ladies. To strengthen the opposition of the civic authorities, the Deputy Commissioner has issued an order forbidding the use of the bicycle on the Tibet-Hindustan road. The Hindustan-Tibet road extends from Kalka to the region of the snows, so that bike enthusiasts must perforce leave their machines to rust. A few of them may be seen from time to time at Annandale, but the bicycle does not take kindly to grass.

AT one time says the *Madras Mail* it appeared as if in this year of grace the monsoon was to be missing, but the last two three days have redeemed its character to some slight extent. Unfortunately, the sky has now somewhat cleared and the rain passed off, and we are beginning to wonder whether or no the seasonable weather of the last few days was also only the tail of a monsoon.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

YESTERDAY morning the Transport Dilwara arrived at her moorings in Bombay harbour, on the completion of her first voyage during the present trooping season. She brings to India drafts of various regiments, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Leach, R.H.A., with fifty-one officers and ten ladies. The voyage has been an unusually quick one, having been accomplished in 19 days 22 hours from Southampton. The health of the troops has been excellent, and the whole of the arrangements for the transport of the great number of persons, 1,400, on board this fine ship reflects great credit on all concerned. For the amusement of all classes on board, a capital entertainment was given by "The Baby Minstrels" on the night of October 17th. The programme shewed instrumental, vocal and ventriloquistic talent, and a distinguished member of the Army Medical Department took a leading part in the affair. Owing to the limited number of ladies on board no formal ball could be attempted, but music and dancing occupied the early hours of most of the night, and were the more enjoyable on account of the almost uninterrupted fine weather experienced on the run. For the men a series of sports was arranged, such as could best be attempted on boardship. On the last night but one of the voyage as some slight acknowledgment of their unvarying efforts for the comfort of their passengers, the officers of the Dilwara were entertained at dinner by the officers in command of the troops on board. The able and genial commander, Captain Mann, responded in suitable terms to the health of himself and those under his command, among whom special mention must be made of the Chief Officer, Mr. MacIntyre, who throughout the voyage was untiring in his efforts to interest and amuse the inhabitants of the little world compared by those who sailed in the good ship Dilwara. All the troops were landed in the Sassoon Dock. The 1st train left last evening, at 6-5 o'clock, with six officers, 380 men, 18 women, and 16 children, of the 9th Mountain Battery R.A., 2nd K. O. Scottish Borderers, 1st East Surrey Regiment, and 1st Royal Highlanders, and is timed to arrive at Deolali at 5-15 this morning. The second train left at 6-40 yesterday evening with six officers, 194 men, of the 6th Field Battery R. A., Nos. 4, 9, 16, and 22nd companies Western Division R.A., Nos. 9, 13, and 26 Eastern Division R.A., Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, and 8 Mountain R.A., and is expected to arrive at 6-15 a.m., to-day, at Deolali. The third train left at 7-25 p.m., last night, with 8 officers, 449 men, 7 women, and 6 children of the 2nd Welsh Regiment, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, 21st, 23rd, 49th, and 33rd Field Batteries R.A., No. 4 Company Eastern Division R.A. Furlough Non-Commissioned officers 5th and 42nd Field Batteries R.A., and arrives at Poona, Ghorpuri, at 6-10 a.m., to-day. The following is the list of officers:—

Lieut-Col and Mrs J Leach, R H A
Surg-Lt-Col and Mrs G D Bourke, A M Staff
Major and Mrs A J W Allen and child, 1st E Kent
Major H B Bewicke, 2nd Manchester
Major R Eccles, 2nd Oxford, L I
Maj and Mrs R D Longe and child, 2nd Middlesex Regt
Maj W H M Bent, S Stafford
Capt and Qr-Mr T Connors, 1st Norfolk
Surg-Capt and Mrs G S Cardew, A M Staff
Capt R A Kaye, R A
Capt and Mrs J R Stansfeld and 2 children, R A
Capt R de H Burton, 2nd Middlesex
Capt L G Ionides, 1st E Surrey
Capt W G Woilige-Gordon, 1st R High
Capt O M R Thackwell, R E
Capt J P Brewin, R A
Lieut M M C Vandeleur, 2nd Essex
Surg-Lieut and Mrs W Tibbits, A M Staff
Lieut W H Kay, R H A
Lieut C C Noott, R A
Lieut C A Pritchard, 2nd Welsh
Lieut A Mudge, 1st R W Surrey
Lieut A A Crookshank, R E
Surg-Lieut W J Walton, I M Service
Surg-Lieut H Ainsworth, I M Service
Surg-Lieut H A D Dickson, I M Service
Surg-Lieut J W Corwall, I M Service
Surg-Lieut A Miller, I M Service
Surg-Lieut H R Brown, I M Service
Surg-Lieut W G Richards, I M Service
Surg-Lieut S P James, I M Service
Surg-Lieut A N Fleming, I M Service
Surg-Lieut P Dee, I M Service.
Surg-Lieut F D Browne, I M Service
Vety-Lieut W B Edwards, A V Dept
2nd-Lt G S Wilkes, R A
2nd-Lt E H St L Chamier, R A
2nd-Lt A J Thompson, R A
2nd-Lt R L Bourchier, R A
2nd-Lt A M Colvile, R A
2nd-Lt C B Thackeray, R A
2nd-Lt R C Gibb, 2nd K O S B
2nd-Lt F L Clarke, 1st Scott Rifles
2nd-Lt C A Ferguson, 1st E Surrey
2nd-Lt G S Higginson, 2nd R D Fusiliers
2nd-Lt C Morton, 1st D C L I
2nd-Lt F G Turner, R E
2nd-Lt J Bruce, 5th Lancers
2nd-Lt W Gibson, 2nd Durham L I
2nd-Lt W A Featherstonhaugh, Unattached List
Rev J B Cockin, (C E) Acting Chaplain
Rev J Verres, D D (R C) Acting Chaplain
Miss M J Hislop, I Nursing Service
Miss M Pearce, I Nursing Service

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant T. D. Broughton, R. F., comes out shortly on a tour of Indian Service,

LIEUTENANT H. A. GIB, 30th P. I., is appointed temporarily to the Deoli Irregular Force.

LIEUTENANT H. A. D. FRASER, R. E., has been permitted to elect for continuous service in India.

2ND-LIEUTENANT K. HENDERSON, Unattached List, is appointed to the 2nd Bombay Grenadies as Officiating Wing Officers on probation.

2ND-LIEUTENANT W. M. FORDHAM, Unattached List, is appointed to the 20th Punjab Infantry as Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

CAPTAIN BOUVERIE F. CLARK, R.N., has been appointed Director of Transports at the Admiralty, *vice* Rear-Admiral H. W. Brent, retired.

CAPTAIN F. W. H. COX, 12th Madras Infantry, has been granted leave on private affairs for six months in supersession of his privilege leave.

LIEUTENANT T. A. F. R. OLDFIELD, Staff Corps, has been permitted to return to India in view to his restoration from the temporary half-pay list to the effective list.

ON being relieved by Surgeon-Major Sarkesi, Surgeon-Major P. J. Damania will proceed forthwith to Baroda to assume Medical charge of the 8th Regiment, Bombay Infanty, temporarily.

SANCTION has been accorded to an estimate amountin to Rs. 6,990 for the extension of the pipe water-supply from the lines of the Gurkhas to those of the Bengal Mountain Battery at Dehra Dun.

LIEUTENANT E. C. OGILVIE, R. E., of the Military Works Department, who is at present on furlough, has been permitted to join the school of Military Engineering at Chatham, for instruction in view to passing his examination for promotion.

CAPTAIN P. ASHWORTH, R.E., and Captain J. P. Brewin, R.E., have been placed under orders for India to succeed to the vacancies on the Indian establishment caused by the reversion to the British establishment of Major J. C, Tyler, R.E., and Lieutenant F. G. Fuller, R.E.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the appointment of the undermentioned offibers as probationers for the Staff Corps:—Lieutenants H. Hulseberg, Cheshire Regiment; A. Melville Wiltshire Regiment; A. Bredin, Yorkshire Regiment; A. M. Houston, Manchester Regimant; W. J. W. Brackenbury, Suffolk Regiment.

THE undermentioned have passed the examination noted against their names:—5th October 1866, Lower Standard in Persian: Captain C. O Swanston, A.-D.-C., 18th Bengal Lancers. Lieut C. W. J. Orr, Royal Artillery, Lieutenant S. H. Pollen, A.D. C., Wiltshire Regiment. Second-Lieutenant J. H. A Annesley, A.-D.-C, 18th Hussars.

THE following officers remain at home on extended leave:—Colonel A. Currie, Bombay Cavalry 6 months Lieutenant-Colonel Newall, 1-2nd Gurkhas. 4 months Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. A Maconachie, M. D., L. M. S. (Bombay) 6 months, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Haliday, 13th B. I., 3 months, Captain Smart, 1-5th Gurkhas, 3 months, Lieutenants Obbard, 10th B. I., 3 months, and Campbell 6 months.

THE following Officers are permitted to return to duty in India:—Lieutenant-Colonels Hawkes, 2-5th Gurkhas, E. B. Standbridge, R.A., Ordnance Department Surgeon-Majors Nelis, 1-5th Gurkhas, Willis, M.D., 9th Bombay Infantry; Surgeon-Captain White, M.D., 42nd Gurkha Rifles; Captains C. A. M. Williams, R.A., Ordnance Department, Low, D.S.O., 9th Bengal Cavalry, Broome, 29th Bombay Infantry, Creagh, 5th Punjab Infantry, F. C. W. Rideout, S. C. Commissariat Department; G. G. J. S. Jones, Deoli Irregular Force, Palmer, 5th P. C.; Wintle, 30th Bengal Infantry, R. H. Ewart, D.S.O., S.C., Commissariat Department, Lieuts. C. H. J. Moore, S. C. Commissariat Department, King, 3rd Bombay Infantry, Allen, 5th P.C., O. M. J. DaCosta, 5th Bombay Cavalry, F. W. Hawks, S.C., Commissariat Department.

THE LOSS OF THE S.S. TAIF.

THE Messageries Maritimes steamer Natal arrived in port yesterday morning, from Colombo, but brought very little information regarding the loss of the Taif. It was expected that the Captain and Officers of the ill-fated vessel would be on board, but they are detained in Colombo pending the holding of the enquiry to take place there in reference to the loss of the ship. The Natal brought nineteen deck passengers, all survivors from the Taif. Being too poor to take their own food on board they were provided for by order of the Captain.

RETIREMENT OF MR. JAMES DAVIDSON, I.C.S.

MR. JAMES DAVIDSON, a member of the Bombay Civil Service, who had been on furlough out of India since July last, has been permitted to resign the service with effect from the 26th inst. He arrived in the country twenty-four years ago, that is, in November 1872, when he was placed under the Collector of Sattara, and afterwards that of Sholapur. From October 1877 to the end of August 1878, Mr. Davidson's services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on famine duty in Mysore; and he has been allowed eleven months and twelve days as extra service for pension for the performance of famine duty in the Bombay Presidency during the years 1876 and 1877. In August 1878, Mr. Davidson was appointed Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Poona, and subsequently as Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Assistant Agent to the Governor General in the Panch Mahals. He subsequently served in a similar office at Nassik, Sholapur, and Khandeish; and performed the duties of Forest Settlement Officer in certain talukas of Nassik for some time, after which he officiated as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar for a few months at Nassik and subsequently in Kanara. After a year's furlough to Europe from May 1890 to May 1891, Mr. Davidson was appointed to officiate as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar in Bijapur. From August 1892 to January 1893, he officiated as Collector of Salt Revenue in Bombay, after which he was ransferred to Kanara as officiating Collector and Magistrate. For nearly three years till November 1895, Mr. Davidson ably performed the duties of Junior Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar in Kanara, having during a portion of the time served in a similar capacity at Sholapur, and as Political Agent, Akalkot. He had obtained a furlough in India from March to July 1896, and out of India from the latter month.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

A NEW HIGH COURT RULE.

THE Government of Bombay have given their sanction to the following general rule made by the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court in reference to delays in criminal trials. The rule is to be inserted as a circular in Chapter III of the High Court Criminal Circulars.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges regret to observe that the trial of cases is at times unnecessarily and unduly protracted. Their Lordships therefore, desire to point out, for the guidance of all Magistrates, that it is their duty to despatch their criminal work with the least possible delay, it being essential for the proper administration of justice that it should be promptly dealt with. As far as possible, criminal work, cases in which the accused are in custody being taken up for disposal in preference to those in which the accused are on bail. Magisrates should so arrange for the despatch of their criminal work that the hearing of one csae should, as much as possible, not be allowed to interfere with the hearing of another, each one being fixed for hearing for distinct days' due regard being had to their probable duration. Every effort should be made to minimise delay and hardship to the parties and witnesses. When a case is once commenced, it should be heard *de die in diem* and completed with every possible despatch, the whole or as much of the working day as could be spared being devoted to its hearing. Witnesses remaining over from one day should be examined at the first sitting of the Court on the following day. The practice of taking up a case for an hour or so and then dropping it again should be avoided, and cases should be disposed of, as far as possible, in continuous sittings. Adjournments should as a rule be avoided, specially when the accused are likely to be prejudiced thereby, and if from any unavoidable cause an adjournment is deemed indispensable, it should be for as short a time as possible.

In any case a trial once commenced should be continued from day to day, except on Sundays, and other days when the Public Treasuries are closed and days when native usage absolutely requires the intermission of all business. Every Court should sit daily and punctually at the hour appointed for its opening, unless prevented by circumstances, which should be recorded in its proceedings.

When a Magistrate is on tour, every care should be taken to let the parties and witnesses know the place as well as the time for their appearance, which should be fixed so as to obviate, as far as practicable, the inconvenience, which must be caused to them by their being called away to long distances from their residences, and the hearing of cases should, as far as possible, be completed at the appointed place without obliging them to move from camp to camp with the Magistrate.

PALACE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

MR. MITCHELL, proprietor of the Palace Skating Rink, invited a few ladies and gentlemen last night to a private inspection of the Rink which is now completed, and will be open to the public from to-morrow evening. The management could not have been confided to better hands than those of Mr. Empson, well-known to the theatre-goers in Bombay as a very polite and at the same time a clever theatre manager. He has left nothing undone towards providing every comfort for the skaters and the audience. During the present season when evenings are not far from cool the Rink will be a good place of resort. It is charmingly decorated and beautifully illuminated. The arrangements for ventilation are so well devised that even in the afternoon it is refreshingly cool. The floor is well polished and made perfectly smooth, and the sitting accommodation is cleverly arranged. An excellent brass band will be in attendance every evening. The incandescent oil lamps are very powerful with comparatively very little heat. The manager has decided to refuse admission to such persons as are likely to cause inconvenience to others.

THE MAIL STEAMER AND THE JABALPUR MAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will kindly allow me a short space in your most valuable paper to ventilate my opinion as regards the inconveniences experienced by overland mail passengers intending to continue their journey by the Jabalpur mail. Recently it was officially stated the overland mails during the next month (November) should be due in Bombay harbour at certain times, which owing to the shortness of space. I need not state here. It is customary with the G. I. P. Railway authorities to run, on mail days, a special Jabalpur passenger-train shortly before the usual Jabalpur mail which is timed to start from Victoria Terminus at 10-30 p.m. As a matter of fact, on many occasions there is a difference of not less than twelve hours between the arrival of the mail and the departure of the Special Jabalpur Passenger; and such a long time being much more than required to prepare themselves for the remaining journey, it is necessary for the passengers to seek some accommodation in a hotel for some time before they resume their journey. Passengers, who undertake such a long voyage have to keep with them lots of baggage, consequently the inconveniences and difficulties which they are subject to for moving such baggages from place to place, can better be imagined than described. I write this simply to bring to the fact the attention of the G. I. P. Railway authorities, who are ever ready to do anything in their power for the comfort of passengers. I conclude, by saying that the railway authorities can do better without incurring any more expense or difficulties to themselves, if they run the Special Jabalpur Passenger a couple of hours after the arrival of the overland mail instead of doing so at night.—Yours, &c., PASSENGER.

PITALE TESTIMONIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When Mr. Gunputrao M. Pitale had to retire from his service in the Bombay University, a testimonial was started by his friends 6 or 7 years ago, I shall, therefore, feel obliged, if the Secretary, Rao Saheb S. R. Bhandarker will inform as to the present state of the memorial and the proposal to utilize it. I may suggest here, that the funds collected if any should be handed over to the students L. and S. Societies, Girls' School.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 29. AN INQUIRER.

THE Municipality of Vizagapatam is at present engaged on the question of financing a water-supply scheme for the town, prepared by the Sanitary Engineer. The scheme is a gravitation one, the source of supply being an impounding reservoir to be constructed in the valley of the Hanumantha Vanka, not far from the town. The scheme provides for a supply of 15 gallons per head to a population of 40,000 at an estimated cost of Rs. 4 lakhs. The Madras Government has expressed its willingness to contribute Rs. 2 lakhs towards the works, and to lend the other moiety on interest at 4¼ per cent., repayable in 30 years.

ATTACK ON THE INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL BY MILL-HANDS.

RIOTERS DISPERSED BY THE POLICE.

ABOUT midday yesterday, several hundreds of mill-hands, during the half hour's recess allowed them for their meals, collected near the premises of the Arthur Road Infectious Diseases Hospital, apparently bent upon mischief; but, fortunately, what might possibly have been a very serious disturbance was averted. For some days past, a foolish alarm seems to have overtaken the minds of the lower class of Hindus, who find employment in the numerous mills about Mahaluxmee, and others, to the effect that every person going about the roads with a daub of chunam applied to his forehead, or with cloth wrapped round his temples, is pounced upon by the police and carried off forcibly to the Arthur Road Hospital on the pretence that he is a victim of the Bubonic fever. It has also been asserted that while there, a patient is administered some sort of poison, and that before death ensues, his body is mercilessly dissected for experimental purposes. This monstrous belief has been fed by designing persons, who waylay lonely pedestrians along the extensive paths leading to the mills. Alleging themselves to belong to the police or the Municipality they have extorted bribes of money under threat of removing the passer-by to the Infectious Diseases, Hospital, where the cruel fate, spoken of above was alleged to await them. These rumours have some slight foundation, but the superstructions of fiction which they carry have preyed upon the minds of the labouring classes, so far that many were afraid to leave their houses. The alarm appears to have spread every where, and even well-to-do natives have not been entirely free from it.

The consequence was that several hundreds of mill-hands determined to wreak vengeance upon the hospital, where, as a matter of fact, only one mill-hand had been detained since the fever broke out. On leaving their respective mills for their midday meal yesterday, they collected in large numbers outside the compound of the hospital and began to throw stones upon the buildings. The remonstrances of the hospital staff were treated with contempt, and the stone throwing continued for some short time. Information was sent to the police, and upon their arrival, the crowds of mill-hands dispersed instantaneously. The gateman at the hospital received a wound in the forehead, scarcely half an inch long, from a missile; and some of the Mangalore tiles on the roof of the hospital were found cracked by the stones thrown upon them. Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Gell, his Deputy, Superintendent Mr. Crummey, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Superintendent Nolan, Inspector Todman, and other police officers were soon upon the scene of the disturbance; but all those who created it were dispersing when they arrived. The Commissioner directed a special police guard to be stationed at the hospital to prevent a possible recurrence of the disturbance. Four persons were subsequently arrested by the police on suspicion of having been concerned in the riot, and enquiries are now being made in the matter.

EXCITEMENT OF THE MILL-HANDS.

A well-informed correspondent sends us the following:—

You will have heard of the disturbances at the Arthur Road Hospital. It had its origin in the following incident. A certain man was brought to the Hospital suffering from bubonic fever. It was alleged quite falsely that he had been removed with great violence and that his women-folk, (one of whom was in a certain condition, were roughly handled by the police. The man's brother, who attends him in the Hospital and was with him from the beginning, knew nothing of rough treatment, and informed Mr. Vincent that the women were not present. The man was not anxious to go to the Hospital and his relative shared his dislike, but no violence was used, that is the brother's statement. It so happened that the mill-hands who have been very excited by the representations made to them by outsiders were passing in great numbers by the Hospital when the sick man with his brother arrived in the ambulance van. They gathered round and began to make angry remarks; the attendants told them to move and they refused to do so. No police were present at the time. After much abuse of the Hospital and the attendants the mill-hands began to throw stones at the latter and at the building. One old man employed at the Hospital received a wound in the head, several tiles on the roof were smashed and a quantity of stones fell in the receiving ward. The patients in the sick wards were in great terror and suffered much during this ordeal.

When the police arrived under the Commissioner and Mr. Gell, on being apprised of the attack, all was quiet.

A police guard has been placed at the Hospital. Arrangements have been made that render a renewal of the attack unlikely.

The mill-hands of two other factories attacked three policemen as they were passing in the street. The men were ill-used but not very seriously. The attacks were utterly unprovoked, and are a symptom of the dangerous excitement created among the mill-hands by the stories set afloat, that the police seize even healthy men in the street and shut them up in the Hospital for the doctors to operate upon. The Municipal subordinates are also accused of forcibly dragging people through the streets to the Infectious Hospital. A great fear has been thereby created, which is now some days old.

A RAILWAY POLICEMAN CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

The Commissioner of Police endeavoured to ascertain whether there is any foundation for such belief, and put men on special duty to find out the truth. Yesterday a sepoy of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police was actually caught in the act of seizing a healthy woman by one of the Bombay Police. The case was at once taken before Mr. Vincent, who then and there issued instructions to the Assistant Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police to summarily dismiss the man. He confessed that he had laid hold of the woman, who was quietly walking along the street in perfect health, and dragged her along the road. He would not or could not explain his motive for that action.

Three other cases of similar kind were reported to Mr. Vincent yesterday, but the culprit has not yet been secured. As all four cases happened in the same locality it is supposed that the man in custody, or one of his comrades, was the miscreant.

The Bombay Police only act when in reference to "plague" cases when called upon to do so by the Municipal Officers. The rule acted upon by the latter is to resort to segregation only when it is clearly necessary and cannot be avoided.

Native gentlemen of influence are endeavouring to calm the excitement prevailing among the mill-hands. But there is also excitement in the native town, caused by a prophecy announcing a great calamity for the 4th and 5th November—the Dewali holidays. It is stated that a printed circular has been issued telling people to expect great tribulation on those days. Many people are flying from the city on account of this prediction.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE RIOT.

Another representative of this paper, who was on the scene, writes : What might have been a serious riot was very creditably put down by the police yesterday at noon. A very large number of mill-hands collected in a body at Arthur Road, near the Municipal Hospital, with the deliberate intention of creating a riot. The Municipal authorities knowing the feelings prevalent among this class of people, expected that some disturbance was likely to take place, and adopted the golden policy that "prevention is better than cure," and without losing any time procured police assistance. A police guard was placed near the Hospital at Arthur Road, yesterday early in the morning. As the whole morning and greater part of the forenoon passed off very quietly without anything unusual happening the guard was withdrawn. Soon afterwards, that is about midday, a very large number of mill-hands collected in and around the compound of the hospital with an evident inclination to mischief. The mob at once commenced throwing stones at the hospital, injuring one or two of the assistants in the building. A telephonic message was without delay sent to the Municipal Offices in the Fort. Mr. Snow and Dr. Weir promptly started for the place, but before doing so informed the Commissioner of Police of the state of affairs by telephone. Mr. Vincent with his usual energy and promptness started for the scene of disturbance, accompanied by his indefatigable Deputy, Mr. Gell. The arrival of these two officers, followed by a body of policemen, was the signal to the mob to disperse. They made off and dispersed without the slightest resistance and without giving any great trouble to the authorities. So quickly did the police managed their work that the mob were dispersed before the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer had reached the spot.

The mill-hands, it is suspected, are instigated by some wire-pullers behind the scene as there is no cause for them to be ill-disposed towards the Municipal Hospital or its management. Only one mill-hand has been admitted to the hospital. But some designing rogue has spread a report and succeeded in seriously impressing upon their mind that a "Deo" (some evil spirit) will come down to this city on the occasion of the "Dewali" and will eat up or kill the mill-hands in a very large number unless the latter made up a subscription among them and sacrificed a good number of cocks, a dish to which the "Deo" is very partial.

For some days, some budmashes have been at large imposing upon the people, stating that they belong either to the police or the municipality. They threaten people, who are frightened at the idea of being taken to the hospital, that unless they give them four or eight annas they will have them taken there. To enable them to carry on this work with facility and advantageously they spread also reports among ignorant and illiterate people to the effect that the authorities carry patients to the hospital with a view to make experiments upon and kill them like cattle. In the absence of proper explanations the poor credulous people believe the *budmashes* and complain that *zulum* is exercised upon them. The unfortunate part of the affair is that after being deceived or imposed upon in this fashion they are unwilling to go to the proper parties to relate their grievances.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Further particulars received from another reporter show that the Police Commissioner having received a telephonic message at once ordered the bugle to sound warning the sowars to keep in readiness. For a few moments there was a commotion in the Police Commissioner's office, and all the officers present were told off to march quickly to the spot. The Commissioner himself took the lead and drove off at a full gallop to the Arthur Road Hospital in company of his Deputy, Mr. Gell. He was followed by Superintendent Crummey, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, Superintendents Nolan, Grennan, and Sweeney and other European officers. A number of armed policemen also proceeded to the scene, being followed by a detachment of the mounted police under Commandant Sheehey. As the carriage conveying the police officers rattled along the road at a full speed crowds of people came out wondering what had happened. Some of them followed the carriages to satisfy their curiosity on the point. But when the Commissioner of Police and his Deputy arrived at the Hospital with the officers and men of the force, they found the rioters were running away. However, inquiries on the spot resulted in the discovery that a Portuguese went out in the morning to find some employment. He was taken as a Municipal servant, set upon by a mob and handed roughly. The mob then proceeded to the Hospital, where on arrival they stood on the road and threw stones freely in the compound and on the roofs of the Hospital. One of the stones struck a policeman on the forehead and he bled profusely from the wound. The gateman belonging to the Hospital, was likewise injured. The Commissioner, Mr. Gell, Mr. Crummey and the Sirdar went round in different wards of the Hospital and saw how the patients were treated there. Most of them seemed to be on a fair way towards recovery. The Commissioner made arrangements to keep a detachment of police to guard the Hospital, and ordered a tent to be pitched for their shelter.

Later on in the afternoon the Police Commissioner again went to the Hospital to see whether his instructions were carried out. The Municipal Commissioner and Dr. Weir also went to the Hospital in the evening when everything was all right. Mr. Crummey and several other police officers were on the spot until a late hour in the evening It is needless to say that there, is absolutely no foundation in the rumour that the police catch hold of the people suffering from slight ailment on the road and take them to the Hospital.

TWO EVIL DAYS IN BOMBAY.

On Wednesday a Gujerati paper published an unfounded report to the effect that Pundit Gatoolaljee, who is much respected by the Hindu community for his learning, and left Bombay a few days ago for Benares, was said to have told somebody before his departure that the two days immediately preceding the Dewalee Festival, that is, Tuesday the 3rd and Wednesday the 4th November, known among the Hindus as Dhun-teras and Kalli-chowdas, would be "bad days" in Bombay. It was added that people who cared for their well-being should go away from Bombay on these days. This unfounded report seized the Hindu mind generally, and owing to the respect paid to Pundit Gatoolaljee, created such a deep impression that many hundreds of Hindus, with their families, have left Bombay during the last two days. A large number left by the Bombay and Baroda Railway on Wednesday for places in Gujerat. The pressure of such panic-stricken passengers at the Church Gate, Marine Lines, and Chuiney Road Stations was so great yesterday afternoon that many were turned away for want of room in the carriages, and were told to wait for the evening mail train. They were allowed to go away with their tickets until the evening. The foolish panic, needlessly caused in Pundit Gatoolaljee's name, is shared by many Hindus, large numbers of whom have already fled from Bombay to avoid the influence of the two so-called evil days. The same paper allowed some correspondents to contradict the false report in its columns yesterday after it had done the mischief. Pundit Gatoolaljee who has been at Junaghad during the last two months, is stated to have been quite innocent of the prediction regarding the two evil days, attributed to him. He is doubtless too wise a man to have published such a prediction, for fear of its consequences, even if he believe it to be true.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by [illegible] Chemists and Stores.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The official returns show that the total number of attacks during the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., yesterday, were nine, and deaths ten. This brings the total number of attacks up to date to 504, and the total of deaths to 346. One new case took place in the A ward, but no death occurred. In the Mandvie (B) ward seven attacks and eight deaths are reported, and in the E or Byculla ward one attack and two deaths took place. No fresh cases or deaths are reported from any other part of the city. The state of affairs as regards the fever is very much the same as before, though there is a slight change for the better. But this is accounted for by the fact that yesterday was extremely hot, the thermometre reading 92·5, and the sky was cloudy. These circumstances are considered very favourable as they tend to keep down the disease.

A special prayer for the suppression of the plague in Bombay was offered yesterday morning at 5 o'clock by the Beni-Israel community at "The Gate of Mercy" Synagogue, situated in Samuel Street. The prayer for the occasion was composed in Hebrew, English, and Marathi by Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, J.P., head-master, David Sassoon Benevolent Institution. During the service Mr. Ezekiel delivered a sermon suitable to the occasion. The programme of the services was admirably adapted for the meeting. Sirdar Bahadur Moses Benjamin, J. P., and the other wardens of the synagogue, issued general invitations to all the members of the community to assemble in that edifice for the prayer, and a very large number was present. Blessings were invoked on her Majesty the Queen and her Royal Family by the Minister Mr. Shalome Joseph of the "Gate of Mercy" Synagogue.

THE QUARANTINE AT GOA.

The quarantine as it is enforced here, writes our Goa correspondent, is causing great hardship, annoyance and expense to those who have to submit to it. The arrangement for food are faulty, and the inmates have to consume most uninviting meals, though payment according to regulation is demanded. There are monopolies of boats, coolies, and carriages, and the passengers are compelled to use them after paying very high rates. So heavily do these regulations work upon the purse of poor passengers that after their stay of five days many of them come out penniless. The bulk of passengers to and from Goa belong to a class that live from hand-to-mouth. An instance is reported of a woman who lately came from Bombay, having with her Rs. 25, intended to redeem a gold ornament that had been pledged, but the poor woman when she came out had only Rs. 10 with her, the balance having been spent in connection with the quarantine regulations.

QUARANTINE AT DAMAUN.

Our Damaun correspondent writing on Wednesday says :—Since the appearance of the Bombay *Government Gazette* (Extraordinary) issued last Saturday containing rules of the quarantine imposed upon persons proceeding from Bombay to Goa, it was hoped that the quarantine rules in force here would be somewhat relaxed, and under instructions received yesterday from Goa the period of quarantine at Dabel has been shortened from twelve to five days, on the distinct condition that persons who have undergone only five days' quarantine must, for a further period of seven days, daily report to the Administrator the state of their health. As a result of the modification of the rules, the two Lieutenants and the Assistant Engineer with their families and others mentioned in my yesterday's communication, were allowed to come to Damaun, some yesterday and others this morning. Hereafter persons coming from Goa by rail and breaking their journey at Dadur station of the G. I. P. to take up the B. B. and C. I. train for Damaun will not be subjected to any quarantine. It is very much desired that persons *bona fide* coming from Surat, Dharampore and Bulsar to enjoy the Diwali holidays amongst their relatives here, will be admitted into this city without being put to any unnecessary hardship in respect of the quarantine.

Prices of grain and oil have considerably risen here owing partly to fears entertained of a famine in India and partly to the greed of the Bunniah. A petition is being prepared by the residents of this city to be presented to the authorities here to prohibit the exportation of grain to British territories.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now it is all over ! The general appeal concerning the examinations' postponement question to the *blunt* dogma of the University executive authorities has not totally fallen flat. At last it has obtained an *iota* of concession. After a spirit of inaction and stuper that long reigned supreme in the executive department a decisive resolution,—a resolution of a philosophically curious character,—has been carried on Monday last grudgingly granting an option to the matriculion candidates to present themselves at *any* of the centres, provided that they have intimated their such intention a week before the beginning of examination. Enough is the *ex-parte favour* to stir up the minds of the higher examinations' candidates who—the mostly concerned party to the combat since their stay here would extend over a fortnight,—have evidently been into the doldrums and have been unfortunate to enjoy a susceptible indulgence at the hands of a body which is so diametrically hard to be prevailed upon. Miserably have the tact and discriminative power of the authorities failed to grasp the true nature of the situation. Would it not have been practicable to open or appoint some *temporary centres* of the higher examinations ? Surely not a particle of inconvenience would be experienced by the University staff thereby. Still amply enough time is at their disposal to promulgate such favourable concession and win thereby the universal *encomium*. One more point yet ought to have a few words of notice. A suggestion has been brought forward that these candidates should be exempted from the *viva voce* examination, which is certainly no less than a solemn farce. It claims, assuredly, profound deliberations.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 29. D.

THE YUNANI TREATMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is said that many nostrums, both preventive and curative, have been forwarded to the Municipal authorities for trial in the cases of bubonic fever. Though not a professional Hakim I practise medicine according to the Yunani system, and treat patients without remuneration at my place. About a fortnight ago a relative of mine came to pay me a visit and complained of headache. While he was conversing with me he began to shiver, and within half-an-hour was laid up with a strong fever. Soon after, the swelling of the lymphatic gland in the left groin appeared, I sent for a qualified medical man and requested him that as so far as European remedies had failed, he would be kind enough to allow me to treat the patient according to the Yunani system and watch the case. According to this system this fever is attributed to seasonal causes. Extreme heat at the end of the monsoon causes constipation and indigestion and general lowering of health. This heat at the same time produces noxious gasses from filthy spots and when they are inhaled, they give rise to bubonic fever, and the first thing for a doctor or a Hakim is to remove indigestion and prevent its recurrence. On this principle, salives were freely administered to the patient, and for four days he was kept on a cupflul of water boiled with a few fennel seeds and a few leaves of mint three times a day. During this time the bubo was fomented with hot bottles and Persian gall-paste was applied to it. The room was kept scrupulously clean and camphor with aloe dust and frank-incense was kept burning day and night. To my great delight the patient was quite free from fever on the 5th day. On the 5th and 6th day the patient was given one grain of long pepper powder with honey and fed with mung phaseolus Mungo soup. When thirsty, instead of water he was given a solution of bicarbonate of soda. On the 7th day ordinary food was given, and on the 8th day the patient was all right. In connection with this treatment every precaution should be taken to prevent delirium, and as milk is a fruitful cause, it should always be avoided in cases of such fevers. I am also informed that the medical practitioners who have followed this line of treatment have been successful in more than two dozen cases.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Oct. 29. HAKIM.

THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL BOARD AND THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At a special meeting of the General Committee, held at the Municipal Office on Friday last, at which the members of the Medical Board were present by invitation, the Officiating Chairman said : "On behalf of the Corporation, I offer my warmest thanks to the President and the Members of the Medical Board for having favoured us with their presence at this meeting in response to my invitation. We are deeply grateful to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for his readiness to help the Corporation.

Let us now consider the situation as it is at present. The Medical Board are of opinion that they cannot be certain if there is plague in Calcutta. From the present data Dr. Cunnigham, the eminent bacteriologist, could not come to any definite conclusion about the nature of the disease in the reported cases. He could not say if it was plague or not. This opinion is extremely valuable, as the respect which Dr. Cunningham commands is due to his reputation as an extremely careful and accurate observer of fact, and to his well known unwillingness to believe anything without positive proof, or to hazard an opinion until all the elements of doubt are removed. Under ordinary circumstances such an opinion from such an authority would have been quite sufficient to dispel from our mind all thoughts of plague. But we ought to bear in mind the other most important facts which have been prominently brought to our notice by the Medical Board. There is no denying the fact that the true bubonic plague is prevailing in Bombay, that of late, it has shown symptoms of spreading, that the connections between Calcutta and Bombay are so intimate and ramified that, in spite of all our efforts, it might be impossible for us to prevent the importation of the disease, and that the town of Calcutta is, or at least some parts of it are so insanitary that it would be extremely difficult to stamp out the desease if once it made its lodgment here. Taking these facts into consideration I think we cannot be too careful in preparing ourselves against a possible outbreak in Calcutta. I would earnestly ask you, therefore, to adopt the revised regulations that I now lay before you. Your adoption of these regulations, even if no necessity should arise for enforcing them, will to a great extent reassure the public by showing that you have done your best and are fully prepared for any emergency."

After some conversation it having been announced that the Medical Board were of opinion that there was no objection to let the patients who were in hospital return to their homes, it was resolved that the Health Officer be requested to allow the patients now in the Isolation Hospital at Manicktollah to return to their homes at once.

Further discussion ensued, at the close of which the Hon. Mr. Risley said he understood that the main issue before the Meeting was that the Medical Board said there was no plague, and therefore there should be no regulations. He would like to answer that contention. As far as could be seen there did not seem to be any evidence at present available to show that there was the true bubonic plague in Calcutta now. But the whole question turned upon modern bacteriological researches which were extremely puzzling and difficult ; so that it was on the cards that, though the examination so far might tend to show that the disease did not at present prevail in Calcutta, yet owing to change in the temperature or in the atmosphere, it might develope into the true bubonic plague. He was prepared to assume for the sake of the present argument that the bubonic plague did not prevail here. But it did prevail in Bombay, and Professor Haffkine had sent over from Bombay a specimen of the plague microbe which had been examined by Dr. Cunningham, and he found that it corresponded with the microbe found by the Japanese expert, Kitasato, and subsequently in China by Professor Yersin who followed Kitasato in his investigations. So that there was absolutely no doubt that the plague was prevailing in Bombay, and from the telegrams which Mr. Risley received that morning from Bombay it was not decreasing. It had spread to Ahmedabad and possibly to other places, and tha nature of the microbe was such that it was highly portable. It might be carried in an unsuspected bundle of clothes. The utmost precautious had been takn by the several Railway Admininistrations. Even before the plague was stated to have been found in Calcutta, the Bombay Government was asked whether they would put in force certain sections of the Railway Act to prevent people from leaving Bombay. Precautious had been taken at the chief stations on the several lines of railways ; specially at Asansole, where a special doctor had been appointed by Government to assist the Railway Medical Officer at the station. He believed no safeguard had been neglected. Nevertheless, with the communications which existed between the two cities, a microbe which was so infinitesimal, and so long lived, might come from Bombay at any moment, and propagate infinitely. Moreover, it was well known that the contition of Calcutta was such that if this microbe was brought over, it would find conditions which would immensely favour its dissemination. If the Commissioners would pass these regulations, they would have one all that was possible, and when the time came, they could be put in force. Till then they would be a dead letter.

It was thereupon resolved that the draft regulations, in the form in which they might be passed, shall not come into force until the Medical Board declare that the bubonic plague is in Calcutta.

The following resolutions proposed by Babu Kally Nath Mitter were then put and agreed to in the following modified form :—

(1) That the General Committee believe that up to now there has been no outbreak of the bubonic plague in Calcutta.

(2) That having regard, however, to the prevalence of the disease in Bombay and to the intimate business relation that exists between the two cities, the General Committee are decidedly of opinion that a thorough cleansing of the town should be effected as soon as possible by employing a special establishment, and that they are prepared to recommend to the Commissioners in meeting to spend any reasonable amount for the purpose.

(3) That the General Committee do affirm the Resolution already passed by them on Monday last that no special measures are necessary to be taken at present, under section 334 of Act II. of 1888, except those indicated in the aforsaid Resolution.

(4) That in deference, however, to the views of the Medical Board, the General Committee is prepared to recommend the following Regulations being passed to come into force only in the event of the plague being declared by the Medical Board to be prevalent in Calcutta, but not otherwise.

The draft Regulations were considered *seriatim*, it being understood that "the Medical Board" should be subsitituted throughout for "the Health Officer."

Regulation 7 prohibited rag-picking and authorised the Commissioners to disinfect or destroy collections of rags in rag pickers' houses and rag-stores.

The Hon. Mr. Playfair laid before the meeting a petition which he had received from the Indian Paper Manufacture's Association who represented that this provission would have a very injurious effect upon paper manufacturers. They thought that thorough disinfection of rags and rag-stores should be sufficient for the present, and they asked for the omission of the word "destroy."

Babu Nolin Behary Sircar said that in his note circulated to the members of the General Committee that morning he had anticipated Mr. Playfair's objection to the destruction of all rags in rag-depots, and suggested that thorough disinfection would not be sufficient.

Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu thought that after the plague had actually broken out, if the Medical Board considered it necessary in the case of a particular rag-store that the rags should be destroyed, the loss would not be much.

Babu Kally Nath Mitter pointed out that in the Resolution passed by the General Committee, the cost was to be borne by the Corporation.

After some conversation the regulation (6) was passed in the following form :—

"No rag-picking shall be permitted in the streets or elsewhere, nor, shall rags be transported except under such conditions an may be prescribed by the Medical Board, and any person picking rags in the streets or elsewhere shall be liable to be arrested by the Police, and the Commissioners may disinfect at their own cost, or, acting under the advice of the Medical Board, may destroy any collection of rags in rag-pickers' houses and rag-stores.

Regulation 11 empowered the Commissioners to enter any dwelling during daylight after giving reasonable notice, and taking measures for segregating and isolating plague patients and when the patient, whether a male or female, was certified to be without proper lodging and accommodation, to direct the removal of such patient to hospital.

A long discussion took place on this point, the Committee being almost unanimous in objecting to zenana ladies being removed to Hospital. Mr. Risley was repeatedly urged to confine the scope of the regulation to men only and eventually said in view of the strong feeling on the subject, the Medical Board agreed to the Commissioners doing so, but the Medical Board would not hesitate to apply this regulation to the case of females should it afterwards be necessary to do so.

Babu Norendro Nath Sen was in favour of excluding children also from the operation of this regulation. A mother would never allow her child to be torn from her breast and taken to hospital.

The regulation (11) was then passed confining its operation to male patients.

NOTE BY THE HEALTH OFFICER.

Dr. Simpson has addressed the following note to the Chairman, under date of October 24 :—

I raised no protest at yesterday's meeting of the General Committee regarding the order of removal of the two patients from the Isolation Hospital, because the blood of these patients had been taken the same morning, and on careful examination had been found to be free from bacteria. The presence of bacteria in the blood shows that a patient is still subject to the disease and able to communicate it to others, and accordingly the absence of them in the two boys at the Hospital is evidence of their freedom from infection.

The distinction made by the Medical Board between the true bubonic plague and the mild cases of fever with glandular enlargement which have been reported is a perfectly fair one when the diseases are considered from the point of view of severity and of the degree of infectiousness, but from a bacteriological aspect, it is one which cannot be admitted, and from a public health stand point the distinction is absolutely dangerous. For, by not taking precautionary measures in mild and early cases, all control and power of preventing the disease effecting a lodgment in the city is voluntarily discarded.

When an outbreak or epidemic of plague really commences in a town, vigorous sanitary measures and isolation of the sick are doubtless of great value in reducing the mortality and helping to stamp out the disease, but the only effective measnre to prevent an outbreak or epidemic is the carrying out of vigorous sanitary measures beforehand, and the isolation of all mild and suspected cases, and it is this policy which I have been carrying out and which I would strongly urge on the Commissioners and on the Medical Board.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 27.

This conference closed on the 23rd instant after a very successful sitting of three days' duration. Its success was largely due to the patience, tact and impartiality of the President, Mr. Giles, who had come from Poona to preside. Among those who were present were Mr. Lely, Commissioner, Mr. Gibb, Collector, Mr. Oliver, Educational Inspector, Honourable Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal, Honourable Mr. Setalwad, Rao Bahadur Lalshanker, Mr. Davis, Principal of Gujarat College, head-masters of Ahmedabad and Broach High Schools, Deputy Inspectors of Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach and Kaira, delegates from the principal Municipalities of Gujarat, representatives of the Irish Presbyterian Mission of Ahmedabad and Broach, Principal and Vice-Principal of the Male Training College, and the Lady Superintendent of the Female Training College. In all there were about 70 persons present.

Mr. Giles, in opening the conference, said that the object of these conferences, which were being held all over the Presidency, was to know what the outside public had to say about the working of the Educational Department. Their criticisms would receive serious consideration.

The Honourable Mr. Setalwad read a long but ably written paper. The honourable genteleman found fault with the present standards, the vernacular reading series and the method of examining each boy. In the programme of the conference it was stated that papers on the same subject would be read together and discussion would follow the reading of each *group* of papers ; but the President ruled that each paper should be followed by discussion on the points mentioned. Many gentlemen took part in the discussion on Mr. Setalwad's paper, the result being to show that the present standards were carefully revised only a few years ago, that the present series of reading books were serving their purpose, and that if any gentleman or body prepared series which would be found to be better than the present one, the Department would be very glad indeed to patronize it. As to the method of examination Mr. Setalwad was informed that all aided schools were only inspected and examined every five years only.

The next paper was prepared by Dr. Nilkanthrao and Mr. Benjamin, and was very distinctly read by the latter. It contained all the points mentioned in Mr. Setalwad's paper with a few suggestions regarding school-buildings. This paper, too, was followed bya discussion. The next paper was read by Reverend Mr. Blair of Broach, who recommended the teaching of agriculture and of the Bible in primary schools. Mr. Giles very properly did not allow discussion on the latter subject, and said that no one could teach the village school boys agriculture better than their parents.

The fourth paper stood in the name of Mr. Gajaar, but he was not present and had sent an apology for not being able to write one. Moulvi Abdul Kadir was then asked to read his paper. He recommended that special facilities be given to Mahomedans. This was followed by a long discussion, which was sympathetic in tone. Every speaker expressed his desire that the Mahomedans should take advantage of the present system of education, but all regretted that the Mahomedans were not coming forward. The last paper of the day was read by Reverend Dr. Taylor on the method of teaching arithmetic in High Schools ; he pointed out a number of defects in the method. This paper did not give rise to much discussion. The head-master of the Ahmedabad High School said that if Mr. Taylor came to his school, he would not see these defects.

The second day was reserved for discussing female and moral and religious education. Rao Bahadur Lalshankar gave an account of the progress of female education in the last thirty years, and showed that it had advanced satisfactorily, but he complained that sufficient aid was not given to female education and showed by figures that the aid given to boys' schools was proportionately higher than that for girls' schools. Mrs. MacAfee made practical suggestions for the improvement of female education ; one of which was the appointment of an Inspectoress for girls' schools. A long discussion followed in which the Commissoner, Mr. Lely, took part, saying that the Government were doing all they could, the people should do their part.

Mr. Talati gave an account of female education amongst the Parsees. He described the various Parsi agencies that were working in this direction without Government aid ; for example, the Zoroastrian Girls' School Association, the Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy Parsi Benovolent Institution, the Alexandra Native Girls' Institution, and private institutions, like the Empress High School. He said that the Zoroastrian Association had flourishing schools in different quarters in Bombay, and that they had lately become model schools by the introduction of the Kindergarten system by Mr. Darashah Chichgar, and he advised those who could to take an opportunity of seeing these schools. He further said that the Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy Benevolent Institution had schools not only in Bombay but in various cities of Gujarat also. He was followed by Mr. Gillespie, who gave a description of the work done by the missionaries in the same direction, saying that they had a number of schools in different parts of Ahmedabad.

Rao Bahadur Lalshanker then read a paper on moral and religious education. He advocated the introduction of a text-book on morality into schools and of the teaching of a religion, which might be free from dogmatic or doctrinal objections. The discussion which followed showed that many speakers were against the introduction of a moral text-book and were doubtful whether any religion could be found which could be acceptable to all.

On the third day Mr. Chunilal Modi, of Baroda, read a very interesting paper on "some special features of education" in the Baroda State, a report of which has already been given in your columns. Many inquiries were made regarding this bold experiment of compulsory education, and they were all satisfactorily answered by Mr. Modi, who was congratulated by the President on reading such an excellent paper. Mr. Jamietram Nanabhai, a delegate of the Surat Municipality, read an interesting paper on "Primary education." Mr. Jamietram found fault with the vernacular reading books, and went more minutely into the subject than any other writer. He severely criticised some of the lessons in detail, and showed what defects there were in them. Mr. Shastri, Vice-Principal of the Male Training College, answered Mr. Jamietram's criticisms by reading Sir Theodor Hope's Memorandum of Instructions to the Book Committee. He added that if Mr. Jamietram had known the principles which guided the writers of these books, he would not have made these remarks.

Mr. Giles, in closing the conference, congratulated the members on such a harmonious termination. The object of the conference was that the Department might know what the outside public thought of its work. He added that when all these public conferences were over, a conference of the Inspectors would be held, and the matters on which there was a general agreement would be reported to Government for their sanction, and even then no steps would be taken until the subject was decided by a committee of experts. The conference closed after a hearty vote of thanks to the President, coupled with a wish that he might be confirmed in his high post as Director of Public Instruction.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China right.

Estate duty has been paid on £26,378 as the value of the personal estate of the right Hon. Sir Augusts Berkeley Paget, of 11, John-street, St. James's, G.C.B. The executors are the Marquess of Ormonde and the Earl of Sandwich. Having appointed from a trust fund of £5,000 settled on his marriage in 1860, a sum of £2,500 to his daughter Alberta, Lady Windsor, on her marriage, Sir Augustus appoints by his will the remainder of the trust fund to his son Victor, and after the death of Lady Paget such further sum as will make up £35,000 is to be paid to the testaior's said son. All the testator's jewellery, plate, pictures, and furniture are bequeathed to his widow, to whom, during her life, the income of all the residue of his property is left. After her death the income of a sum of £2,500 is to be paid to the restator's son Ralph, when the annuity fund is to be in trust for him and his children. The ultimate residue is to be in trust for the testator's son Victor, his son Ralph's inheritance from other sources being, the will states, larger than was expected, and his position more lucrative than that of his brother.

A correspondent writes from Paris :—" M. Martel, the now well-known, we may even say, famous subterranean explorer, is at work upon his Irish experiences. Last year, accompanied by his wife, the 'Columbus of the nether world' visited the underground marvels of Ireland. The result will be a book in every way a novelty on this side of the channel. M. Martel did, however, encounter one fellow country man at the Giants' Causeway. Doubtless his forthcoming work will induce many to follow his example, Frenchmen now being great travellers."

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 27th October were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 26th, 7 feet 7 inches against 8 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of bajri, jowari and rice in places completed. Crops damaged by drought in Dadu, Johi, Sehwan and Kohistan, by rats and locusts in Sakro, and by blight in Mirpur Batoro. Preparations for rabi cultivation going on. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices of wheat, rice and bajri rising.

Shikarpur.—Rabi operations continue. Large flights of locusts settled in four talukas, causing slight damage. Prices slightly lowered, but still high. Stores of grain abundant. Cattle healthy except in one taluka. Fodder scarce.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of crops continues in some talukas. Sesamum injured by insects in Dero Mohbat. Locusts in Sakrand Taluka damaging crops. Rabi cultivation commenced in ten talukas. Cattle in fair condition. Grass dear in four talukas. Prices of all food grains have risen, wheat selling at 8, bajri at 9, and white rice at 5½ seers per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif crops excellent. Rabi operations progressing. Cattle healthy. Prices of grain rising. Fodder cheap and abundant.

Thar and Parkar.—Average yield of bajri crop 14 annas. Rice crops in Nara valley flourishing.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 24th October 1896) —No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient in the whole district. Reaping of kharif crops nearly completed. Sowing of wheat commenced in Dhandhuka and Dholka. Pasture sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of wheat nearly doubled, of other grains from 50 to 70 per cent. higher with an upward tendency.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Kharif crops being harvested. Sowings of grain and wheat progressing in the eastern mahals. Pasture sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices continue high. Rice in the price of maize averages about 22 per cent, and in that of Bauto from 20 to 25 per cent. Unless rain falls before Dewali, the outturn of rabi crops will be poor.

Kaira—(For week ending 24th October 1896).—No rain during week. Cutting and reaping of bajri and other crops in progress. The rabi crops would fail for want of rain. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices rising, the rise being in this week for bajri 16 per cent., rice 13 per cent., and wheat 21 per cent.

Broach.—No rain during week. Rain fall insufficient in Jambusar, Vagra, Anklesvar and petha mahal Hansot. Sowing of wheat, gram and lang continues. Threshing of bajri, kodra and dangar in progress. Wheat and juwar crops greatly damaged in Vagra Taluka by insects called 'Khapedi.' Standing crops badly want a smart shower of rain. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy. Prices continue high.

Surat.—(For week ending 24th October 1896).—No rain during week. Rice harvesting nearly completed. Early sown cotton in good condition. Late sown cotton in poor condition. Juwar in midling condition. Tur and other pulses have greatly suffered for want of rain. Probable outturn of rice from 8 to 12 annas. Condition of fodder supply and agricutral stock good. Prices double the ordinary rates.

Khandesh.—Rain for week average in the district 1 cent. Rainfall insufficient in the whole district. Bajri being reaped. Cotton picking in progress. Standing crops withering for want of rain. Sowing of rabi crops in progress in parts and retarded in others for want of moisture. Grass scanty. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices rising.

Nasik—(For week ending 26th October 1896).—No rain during week. Rain wanted througout the district Kharif crops being dried up and rabi sowing delayed for want of rain. Fodder insufficient except in Igatpuri, Dindori and Peint talukas. Prices rising.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 21st, 22nd and 23rd, 3° warm on 24th and 27th, and 4° warm on 25th and 26th. Vapour in air excessive from 21st to 25th, and normal on 26th and 27th. Wind normal on 21st, 25th, 26th and 27th. Abnormal wind from south-west on 22nd, from west on 23rd, and from north-west on 24th. Distant lightiug on 23rd.

Thana.—No rain during week. Late crops withering for want of rain throughout the district. Reaping of early rice in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices rising throughout the district.

Kolaba.—Rain 36 cents at Mahad ; none elsewhere. Crops parched. Reaping of halva crops in progress. Sowing of rabi crops progressing only in Mahad and Mangaon. Prices of food-grains rising. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—No rain in Vengurla, Malvan, Ratnagiri and Guhagar ; meagre rain in the remaining talukas, maximum 2 inches 40 cents in Khed, minimum 55 cents in Rajapur. Reaping of early crops almost completed. Reaping of late crops in progress. Agricultural prospects tangibly blighted by absence of good rain. Prices slowly rising. Supply of grass scanty. Cattle healthy except in Devgad, Ratnagiri and Sangameshvar.

Poona.—No rain during week throughout the district except 47 cents in petha Mulshi of the Haveli Taluka. Rain very badly wanted throughout the district. Standing crops withering for want of rain. Rabi sowing also retarded for want of rain. Fodder supply scarce, except in the Junnar and Purandhar talukas. Condition of agricultural stock in the Khed and Indapur talukas unsatisfactory. Owners are selling their cattle cheap. Prices rising.

Ahmednagar.—No rain during week. Rain urgently required. Reaping of bajri in a few places almost completed. Jowari sowing in irrigated lands in progress. Jowari crops in jirayat lands withering. Insects injuring young jowari crops in irrigated lands in parts of Shrigonda and Karjat. Cattle being brought to market in Kopargaon. Fodder supply growing scarce. Condition of agricultural stock still tolerably fair on the whole. Prices rising.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 24th October 1896.)—No rain during week. Rain wanted throughout the district. Kharif crops mostly withered. Rabi crops sown in some villages of the Sholapur Taluka are withering. Bagayet crops are doing fairly. Prospects discouraging. Fodder insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. Rise in the price of jowari throughout the district.

Satara.—Rain at Karad 1 inch 39 cents, at Satara 8, at Patan 34, at Tasgaon, 10, and at Shiralla 86 cents, Standing crops withering. More rain required. Prices stationary.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Standing crops withered. Season for rabi sowing nearly over. Fodder dear and scarce. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory. Food-grains selling at very high prices.

Belgaum.—Slight rain throughout the district, varying from 5 cents at Sampgaon to 37 cents at Murgod, More rain urgently wanted. Standing crops mostly dried up. Rabi sowings still retarded. Agricultural prospects not good. Prices almost stationary with upward tendency. Scarcity of fodder and water in eastern talukas.

Dharwar.—Rain in eight talukas, varying from 6 cents to 1 inch 44 cents. More rain urgently wanted throughout the district, especially in Navalgund, Ron and Gadag. Prices of food-grains rising. Fodder insufficient.

Kanara.—Slight rain throughout district, maximum 1 inch 46 cents at Kumta, minimum 3 cents at Supa. Early rice harvest in progress. Rainfall insufficient for gardens above ghat. Agricultural stock healthy.

Rajkot.—Sowing of wheat and gram and harvesting of bajri and juwar in progress.. Watering of sugarcane continues. Prices of food-grains high.

Wadhwan.—Harvesting of kharif crops in progress. Sowing of gram and wheat in progress. Cotton crop good, but rain badly wanted. Bajri 20 seers and juwar 24 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—No rain during week. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Standing crops withering for want of rain. General state of the crops unsatisfactory. Rabi sowing retarded in Navsari Division. Prices rising.

In richer materials, the velours moire must be especially named, looking, for evening, best in the paler tones of colour, such as pinky terra-cotta, rose pink, lily-leaf green, grey-green, violet, and yellow. English brocades have now reached the greatest perfection, the designs are good, and the texture and colours leave little to be desired. One of the most fascinating is in carration-leaf green satin—that soft grey-green which harmonises so admirably with pale pink. The design is of pink roses with brown-red foliage, the flowers and leaves having the raised effect which so increases the beauty of a brocade.

The English translation of Cattaneo's great work on the Italian Architecture, dating from the sixth to the eleventh century, which Mr. Fisher Unwin announced last year, will at last appear. The delay was due to the fire at Messrs. Unwin Bros., the printers, in which a large number of the blocks of the valuable illustrations were destroyed. These had to be redone, but the work has not suffered by this contretemps. The translator is the Contessa Isabel Curtis-Cholmeley (in Bermani), known to students as an enthusiastic writer on the Cathedral of St. Mark in Venice. This work has already appeared in Italian, French, and German editions. A tinted photogravure frontispiece is a special feature of the English version.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 29.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Lieut-Col C W H Sealy should, on relief, take up his permanent appointment as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A R Bonus, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Bhor, from the date Mr H T Ommanney, I C S, gives over charge.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Hon Mr E Hosking, I C S, at present acting Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India on his relief by the Hon Mr Justice E T Candy, I C S.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R P Lambert, on relief by Mr W L B Souter, to act as District Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, pending further orders.

The services of Mr C H Longley, on relief, by Mr Lambert, are replaced at the disposal of the Political Dept.

It is hereby notified that Mr T S Hamilton, I C S, Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, has been granted privilege leave for eighteen days with effect from the 13th Oct, 1896.

The Govr in Council is hereby pleased to cancel so much of paragraph 3 of Govt Notification No. 6303, dated the 16th Sept, 1896, as invests Rao Bahadur Vishvanath Vinayak Paranjpe, additional first class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Broach, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Broach, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of rupees 500.

Rao Saheb Sadashiv Hari Khare, Subordinate Judge of Rahimatpoor, is granted an extension by two months of the furlough granted to him by Govt Notification No 5763, dated the 21st Aug 1896.

Azam Govind Daji Manvatkar, acting Head Karkun, taluka Haveli in the district of Poona, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that dist, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Azam Sadashiv Krishna, acting head Karkun, taluka Sirsi in the dist of Kanara, is appointed under Sec 1. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Azam Rajerao Vithal Mangalvedhekar, Head Karkun, taluka Ranebennur in the district of Dhawar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Rao Saheb Damodhar Govind Gharpure and Rao Saheb Ramchandra Trimbak Kirtane respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Malegaon in the Nasik Dist on the 28th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Mr L C Crump, I C S, relinquished charge of his duties as Asst Judge, Dharwar, on the 13th Oct 1896, in the afternoon.

Messrs T S Hamilton, I C S, and L C Crump, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, on the 13th inst, in the afternoon.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt E G R Wilkins, 14th Bombay Infy, to act as Cantonment Magt at Deesa in addition to his Mily duties, vice Major A Wapshare, pending orders.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Capt Wilkins, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte fo the First Class within the limits of the Mily Cantonment of Deesa.

Mr F T V Austin Dist Supt of Police, Thana, is granted furlough for one year from the 25th Nov 1895 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to invest Rao Saheb Rajacharya Bindacharaya Deepad, Mamlatdar, taluka Kumta, and Magte of the First Class in the district of Kanara, with additional powers specified.

Azam Krishnaji Vishnu Joshi, Mahalkari, petha Malcolmpeth dist of Satara, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Under Section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased specially to empower Azam Krishnaji Vishnu Joshi to pass sentences of whipping.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to invest Azam Krishnaji Vishnu Joshi with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Sec 62 of the Bombay Dist Police Act IV of 1890.

Messrs T D Fry, I C S, and S Tagore, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, on the 17th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Mr R S Tipnis, B A, LL B, relinquished charge of the office of Asst Judge, F P, Bijapur, on the 17th inst, in the afternoon.

Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Raghunath Nadkarni and Rao Saheb Jiwanrao Hanmantrao Betigiri respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Devgad in the Ratnagiri District on the 5th instant, in the forenoon.

Rao Bahadur Narhar Gadadhar Phadke relinquished charge of his duties as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, with appellate powers, at Poona, on the 7th inst, in the afternoon.

Rao Saheb Jiwanrao Hanmantrao Betigiri and Rao Saheb Vishwanath Vaikunth Wagh respectively delivered over and received charge of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Belgaum on the 12th inst, in the afternoon.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Vaikunth Wagh and Rao Bahadur Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye respectively delivered over and received charge of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Belgaum on the 14th inst, in the forenoon.

The undermentioned Subordinate Judges passed on the 2nd Oct 1896 an examination according to the Higher Standard in the languages mentioned against their names :—Rao Bahadur Thakurdas Mathuradas, additional First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona. Rao Saheb Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishwar, Subordinate Judge, Surat, Rao Saheb Manchhubhai Nersidas Choksi Subordinate Judge, Kapadvanj, Rao Saheb Jivanlal Mohanlal Shukla, Subordinate Judge, Dohad, Marathi.

Rao Saheb Gajanan Keshav Kanekar, Joint Subordinate Judge, Poona and Wadgaon, Gujarati.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Narayan Bhide, Joint Subordinate Judge, Malvan Kanarese.

Messrs. Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth and Krishnaji Keshav Gokhle passed on the same date an examination according to the Higher Standard in Marathi and Gujarat respectively.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr T B Fry to do duty as Professor of Forestry at the College of Scince, Poona, from the re-opening of the College, pending further orders, and in addition to hold charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Working Plans, Central Cricle, unless relieved before Mr R S F Fagan, on relief, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Central Circle. Mr G R Duxbury to be Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik, from the date Mr C Greatheed proceed on leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L S Osmaston on return from leave to be Divisional Forest Officer Poona.

Mr J Davidson has been permitted to resign H M Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt with effect from 26th Oct 1895.

Mr W Lake, Insp Northern Frontier, Railway Beat, passed on the 3rd Oct 1896 an examination in Law according to the Higher Standard prescribed in Rules 7 and 8 of the rules for the examination of officers of the Salt Dept published under Govt Notification dated 7th Aug 1874.

The undermentioned officers passed on the 3rd Oct 1896 an examination according to the Lower Standard test prescribed in Rules 1 and 3 of the rules for the examination of officers of the Salt Dept published under Govt Notification dated 7th Aug 1874 :—Mr C J Taylor, Preventive Officer, Salt Dept, Mora, Kolaba, Mr Narayanprasad Ranchhodji, Sarkarkun, Custom House, Broach.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J F Walke is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Bombay, from the 9th instant until relieved by Commander Wilson, who has been appointed Port Officer, Bombay, vice Commander Bean, retired.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Brigade-Surgn-Lieut-Col C T Peters, M B, acting Civil Surgn, Dharwar is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-eight days with effect from the 22nd Octr 1896.

Brigade-Surgn-Lieut-Col G A Maconachie, M D, C M (Aber) has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the return to duty of Mr R B Joyner, M Inst C E, Superintending Engineer, the following promotion and reversions are ordered with effect from 7th Oct 1896 :—Mr R B Joyner, M Inst C E, Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, is promoted to Suprtdg Engr, 1st Class, Temporary rank Mr P Reynolds, M Inst C E, Suptdg Engr, 1st Class, Temporary rank, to revert to Suptdg Engr, 2nd Class, Temporary rank. Mr J Tate, M Inst C E, Suptdg Engr, 2nd Class, Temporary rank, to revert to Suptdg Engr, 3rd Class, Temporary rank. Mr A Davidson, M Inst C E, to revert to Executive Engr, 1st Grade, but to continue to act as Suptdg Engr (Govt Resolution No 349 E—1389, dated 2nd Oct 1896) Mr F Wright, Exec Engr 3rd Grade, Temporary rank, to revert to Asst Engr, 1st Grade.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H. M.'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Dattatraya Narayan Vaidya, BA, LLB, as a Vakil of the High Court.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A P Varadaraj, Nazir of the Dist Judge's Court Belgaum, has been appointed under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of that Court, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr Ramchandra Govind Gadakkar on leave or pending further orders.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Rao Bahadur Anupram Balmukandas delivered over and Khan Bahadur Sorabshah Hormasji received charge of the office of the Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach, on the 13th instant, in the afternoon.

Lieut-Col F H Jackson delivered over and Major A Wapshare received charge of the office of the Political Supt, Palanpur, in the afternoon of the 19th instant.

Central Division.

Messrs F J Varley and S [illegible]adamji respectively delivered over and received charge of the Rahuri Taluka in the Ahmednagar Dist on the 17th inst, in the afternoon.

Mr Vishnu Keshav Deshmukh, Head Karkun of taluka Patan in the Satara Dist, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the same taluka during the absence on one month's privilege leave from 16th instant of Rao Saheb Vinayak Ramchandra Raikar or until further orders.

Southern Division.

Mr Ramkrishna Timappa Gundil, Mahalkari of Bhatkal Petha, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Honavar during the deputation to Kumta of Rao Saheb Rajacharya Bindacharya Deepad.

Rao Saheb Narayen Ganesh Nadgir, Mamlatdar of Sampgaon, was granted an extension of privilege leave for nine days i e up to the 22nd ultimo, and the arrangements, made by this office Notification No 3674, dated the 17th Aug last were continued.

The following probationers passed the Salt Dept Examination held at Kharaghoda on the 12th and 13th inst The names are arranged in the order of merit :—(1) Mr S D Smith, Inspr Asara Beat (2). G H Belcnam, Inspector, Deo Dholera Beat, (3) Mr Motilal Maneklal, Karkun, Dhandhuka Beat. (4) Mr Nagindas Maneklal, Karkun, Sarkarkun's Office. (5) Mr Shankarbhai Kasandas, Karkun, Kurdha Beat. (6) Mr Chunilal Javerilal, Karkun to Risaldar (7) Mr Syed Akbaralli, Inspector, Navsari Beat. (8) Mr Brijbhukandas Kasandas, Karkun, Udu Beat. (9) Mr Bhaiji Gagji, Havildar Karkun, Sarkarkun Office. (10) Mr Maneklal Permanand, Karkun, Asara Beat. (11) Mr Dayalji Vasonji, Karkun, Railway Beat.

BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Central Circle.

Messrs C M Thatte, Huzur Depy Collr, Nasik, and G R Duxbury, Asst Conservator of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Nasik, on the 21st Oct 1896, forenoon.

Messrs C Greatheed, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and C M Thatte, Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Nasik, on the 19th Oct 1896, forenoon.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

The following appointment is made with effect from the 27th August 1896 :—Mr H W F Harrison, Police Inspr, R-M Railway, to be Police Inspector in charge Yeola Punitive Post in the Nasik District, vice Mr F G Collett, appointed as Special Inspector of Police at Trimbak during the Sinhast Fair or until further orders.

PURELY PERSONAL.

It is impossible to withhold a certain measure of personal sympathy from Mr. Bryan, Silverite candidate, in view of the attempt now being made by the Republican press to make out that he is hardly all there. The *New York Times* has published shoals of opinions from medical experts, some of whom declare that he is a political mattoid, or shows paranciac tendences, and so forth. One gentleman wants to examine him for a degenerate. We should not be sorry to hear that Mr. Bryan had invited him to do so, and then given his tormentor some new bumps of his own to take away with him. In this context, we may quote the profane but expressive remark of a Maine man as to Mr. Bryan's chance in that State.: Bryan? he exclaimed; Bryan would stand no more chance in Maine than a paper man in hell.

The Parisian boulevardier, comparing ' Paris Herself Again," her illuminations extinguished, and bunting removed, with the Paris of yesterday must feel like one who treads alone a banquet hall deserted, and must sigh for the touch of a vanished Czar to wake the city up again. While, as for the average Parisienne, she would not be her frivolous self if, in spite of her husband's immaculate Republican principles, she does not reflect how much nicer Paris is with an Emperor than without. And the average Parisienne is a factor in French politics.

Major Lothaire, of Congo notoriety, is as undistinguished in peace as he is in war. He is being sued at Brussels for breach of promise of marriage, the young lady's mother claiming 50,000 francs as compensation for the insult put upon her daughter. We sympathise with the lady who has been insulted by "A laggard in love, and a dastard in war," and trust that some Belgian Yound Lochinvar will efface all memory of this Major Lothario.

The nine-years-old daughter of Dr. Smith, of Dumfries, has been an invalid for nearly three years and for twelve months of that period has not been able to sit up, but she has heard a good deal about the Queen's logn reign, and in the sotitude of her bed room she made up her mind to communicate to her Majesty her congratulations. "Dear Queen,—I write to say how glad I am," she wrote, that you have reigned so long and I hope you may still live for many years to come, and then the child went on to remind her Majesty that she had never come to visit Dumtries. Such an epistle from a little invalid could not fail to touch the Queen deeply, and only three days elapsed before the hapless little correspondent had her reply. It was as follows:—Balmoral Castle, September 28, 1896. Miss Phipps is desired by the Queen to thank Catherine Mr. Smith for her nice little letter, and to forward the accompanying photograph, which her Majesty thinks she may like to have in her room, as she is, unfortunately, an invalid.

Mr. Du Maurier was not fond of his own dogs. A correspondent says that he saw him one bitterly cold winter's day some years ago walk into the middle of the pond by the flagstaff at Hampstead, breaking down the ice with his feet as he went, to rescue a wretched little mongrel which had literally got into a hole in the middle of the pond. The correspondent is sure no other man in the crowd round the pond, although all doubtless pitied the dog, would have risked catching his death of cold by going to the rescue, but when animal was almost at its gasp Mr. Du Maurier could stand it no longer, and went.

A contributor to one of the Washington papers tells a good story of a remark made the other day by a certain estimable dame, whose sayings have afforded the smart set considerable amusement these last few years. She dotes on "literature," she declares, and has a critical taste. Somebody spoke in her presence of Sherlock Holmes. "I did so like Sherlock Holmes. said the somebody; "I was heartbroken when he died," "Oh, so was I!" exclaimed Mrs. Malaprop. "His Autocrat of the Breakfast Table' has been my favourite work.

Pope Leo XIII. has a nervous temperament, and this, it is said, added to his incessant work and exertions, renders him liable to frequent insomnia. He has not slept lately much more than two hours a night. When sleep does not come to him, he composes Latin verses, or calls one of his secretaries and dictates to him, in his bedroom, sentences, sketches for documents or for encyclical letters, and thus keeps constantly at work. The principal physical trouble with the Pope is that he catches colds easily which render him voiceless.

An interesting point for the future historians of Church and State in Europe has been settled by the once powerful Prussian Minister, Dr. Falk, who is now living in retirement near Dortmund. In the early days of the new German Empire no man was so unpopular in Roman Catholic circles as Bismark, who was then regarded as the foremost adversary of the Pope. The *Germania*, a few days ago, repeated the widely accepted story that the initiative of the famous "May Laws," the source and root of Bismark's offence, in the eyes of Pius IX. and Leo XIII., came from Birmark himself. "No, no," writes the aged veteran of the "Kulturkampf" in a letter to the *West falische Anzeiger*. "It was I myself, and not Bismark, who gave the initiative for the May Laws."

A prominent position in the nursery of the children of the Duke and Duchess of Fife is given to the picture of the Princess of Wales. How the portrait came into the nursery forms a pretty story, which is told in *Woman's Life*. Whenever the Princess is in town she is a oonstant visitor to the Duchess of Fife's nursery, and always makes a point of spending half an hour in playing and romping with her daughter's little ones. Some time ago her Royal Highness was going abroad, and when she went to say good-bye to her daughter's children, she asked little Lady Alexandra not to forget her. The little one looked up and said, "I will kiss your picture, grandmamma, every time I go into mamma's drawing-room"—for there is a speaking likeness of the Princess of Wales in this apartment. The Princess gave her little grandchild a kiss, and said she should have a portrait all to herself. A day or two after the beautiful picture of the Princess already alluded to arrived.

Are women as landowners harder to deal with than men? It would certainly appear to be so, judging by their records in connexion with the allotment movement. It it is a very curious fact that the first compulsory order for hiring land under the British Councils Act—the issue of which we noted a day or two ago—should be directed against a woman landowner; and that the only case of compulsion carried through under the old Allotment Acts was also against a woman owner. The coincidence is all the more striking when one considers the small proportion of women to the general body of owners. Are we, after all, to agree with Herbert Spencer in thinking that "in women there is a perceptible falling-off in those two faculties which are the latest products of human evolution—the power of abstract reasoning and the sentiment of justice," and to conclude that they are really less open to reason than men are? Let those who claim the full rights of citizenship for women look to it.

A sub-director of the Louvre who took the Emperor and Empress over the gallery of antique statues speaks of them—so the *Daily News* says—as being enlightened connisseurs. They prefer the Pre-Raphaelites as religious painters to all other, and asked to be shown their works. The Czar lighted up almost to enthusiasm in gazing at the Venus of Milo. She is on a pedestal that can be turned on a pivot. As she was being turned sunshine fell on her. "What value that gives to every point!" he cried. "What a glorious work!" He also lighted up before the Victory. When looking at the bas-reliefs of the Parthenon he said he knew that poor Parthenon. "He had been twice at Athens. It was in a sad state; but after all what a good thing it was that there were museums to preserve the fragments of inimitable works! To look often at them was in itself an art education. He was very much alive to the peculiar beauties of Jean Goujon's sculpture. A balcony or loggia that he contributed to the Louvre was examined and admired.

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The Patent Office, Trade Marks Branch, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.
Sir,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
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(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
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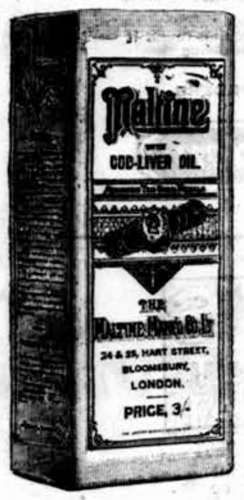
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COD-LIVER OIL
THE MALTINE MANUFG. Co. LD.
24 & 25, HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
PRICE, 3/-

Excels all other preparations of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Digestibility, and in its Concentrated Nutriment. "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with 'Maltine.'"

British Medical Jornalu.

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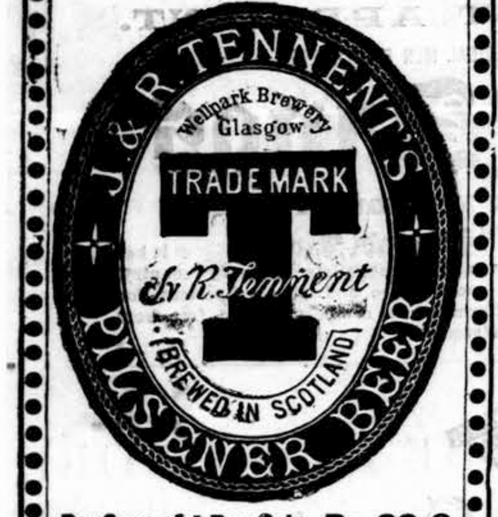
"REFRESHER"
IN INDIA.



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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

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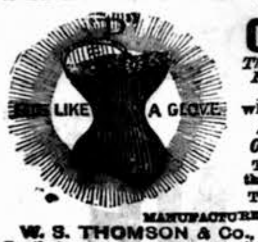

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W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.
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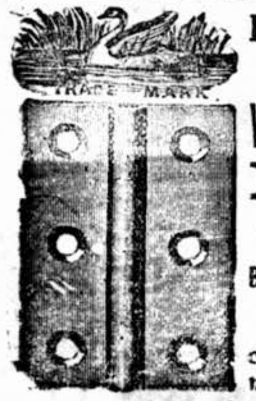

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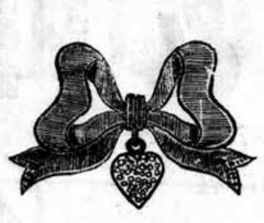
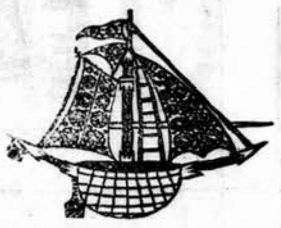
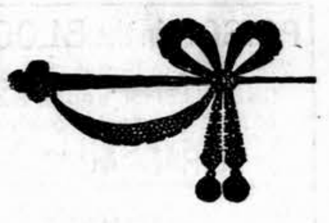
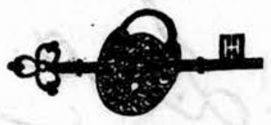
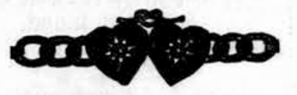
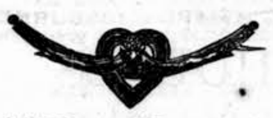

Gold Bow with pendant heart, Rs. 35.

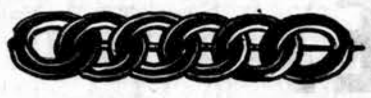

Diamond Argosy Brooch, Diamond Hull Sails and Spars, Rs. 750.

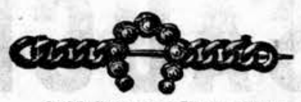

Diamond and Pearl Fichu Brooch, Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,100.

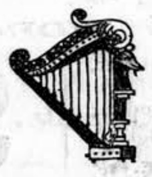

Gold Key and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 55.

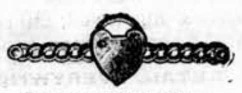

Curb and 2 Hearts set 2 Diamonds, Rs. 47.

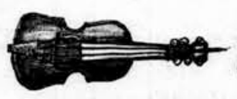

Gold Heart and Crescent set Ruby, Rs. 28.

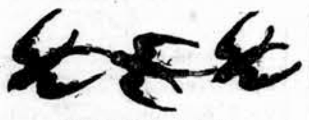

Gold Curbs from Rs. 19 to Rs. 42.

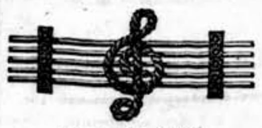

Gold Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 42.

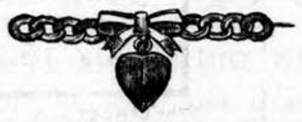

Harp, Diamond Strings, Rs. 450.

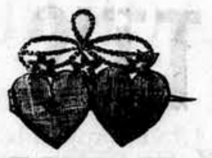

Curb and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 26.

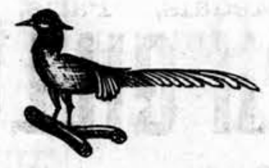

Gold Violin, Rs. 26.

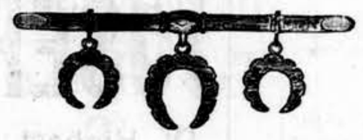

3 Swallows, Rs. 24.

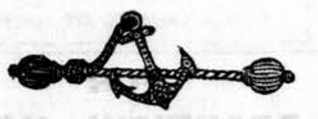

Music, Rs. 16-8.

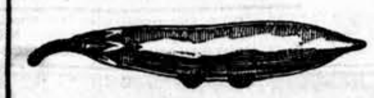

Gold Curb with Bow and Heart, Rs. 23-8.

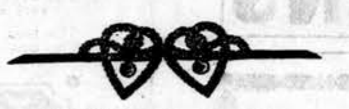

Two Hearts and Knot set Ruby and Diamond, Rs. 46-8.

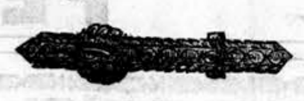

Pearl-bodied Bird, Rs. 140.

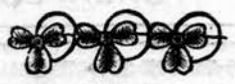

Three Gold Horse-shoes on Bambco, Rs. 26-8.

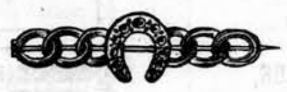

Gold Anchor on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30.

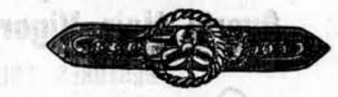

Gold Pea Pod, Rs. 25.

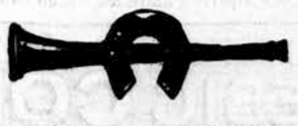

2 Gold Rope Hearts on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30.

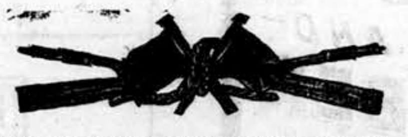

Gold Buckle Brooch, Rs. 27-8.

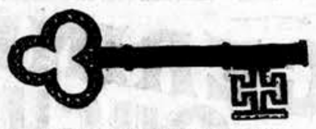

Three Pearl set Shamrocks, Rs. 24.

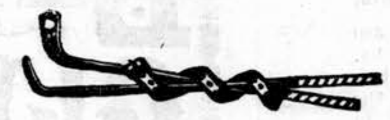

Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 31.

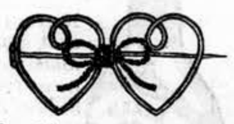

Bar and Circle set Pearl, Rs. 32.

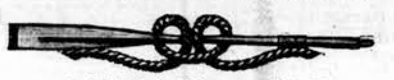

Gold Horn and Horse-shoe, Rs. 28, Rs. 31.

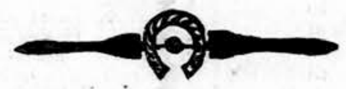

Two Gold Sculls, Rope and 2 Union Jacks, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 54.

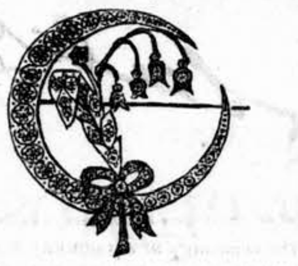

Gold Key, Pearl set Handle, Rs. 50.

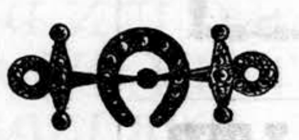

Gold and Platinum Golfsticks Pearl Ball, Rs. 52.

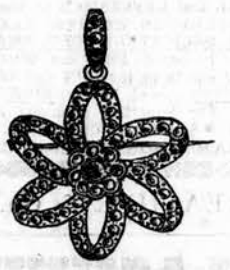

Two Hearts with Diamond set Knot, Rs. 36.

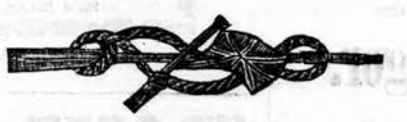

Gold Twisted Rope and Scull, Rs. 28-8.

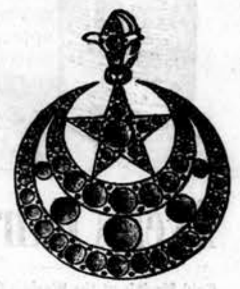

Pearl set Horse-shoe and Nails, Rs. 32.


Diamond Crescent and Spray, Rs. 175.


Pearl set Horseshoe and Bit, Rs. 55.


Pearl set Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 95.


Gold Scull and Rope with Union Jack, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 40.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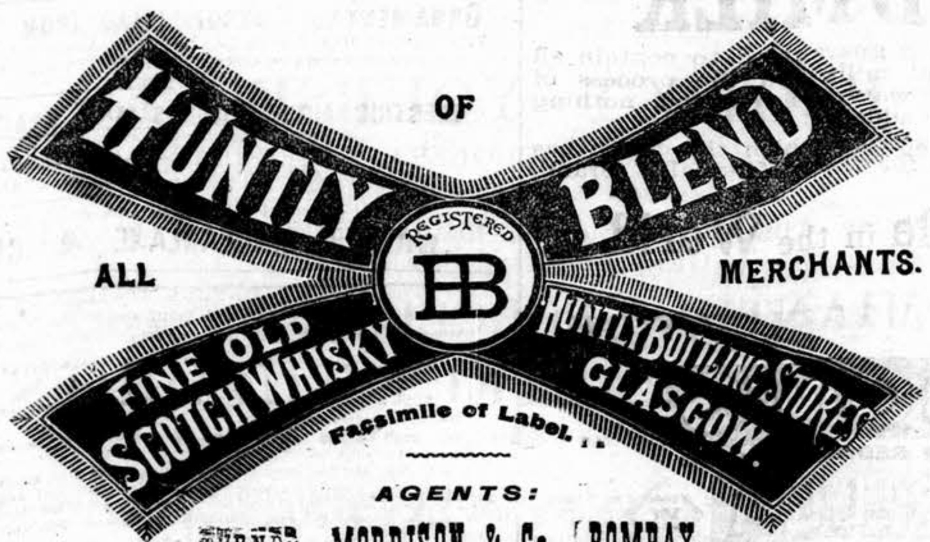

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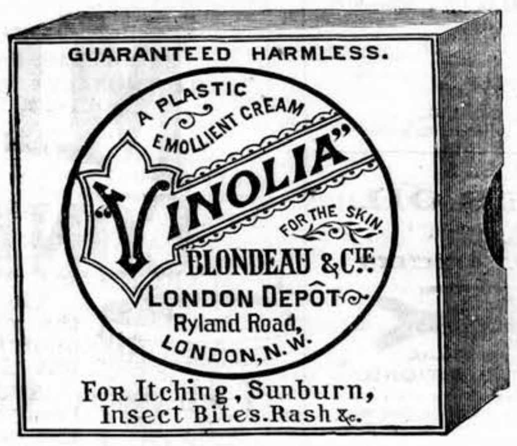
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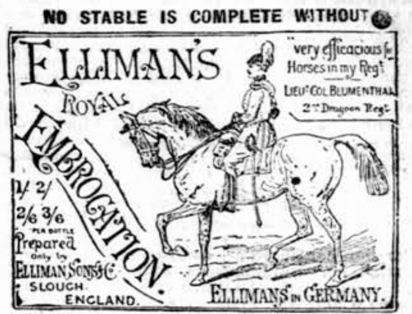
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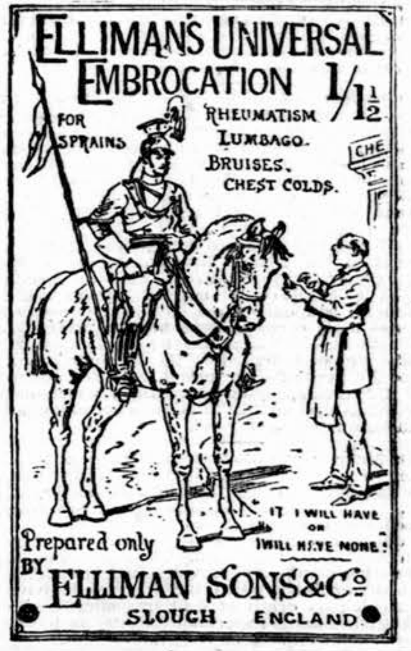
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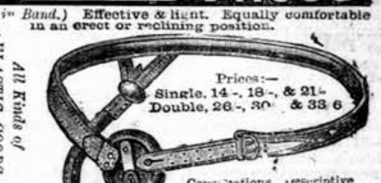

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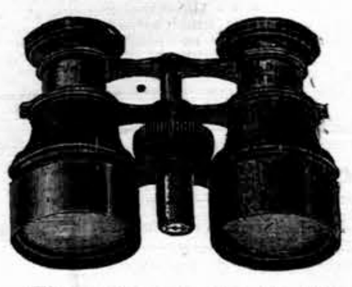

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